The New-York Times.

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SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

A train of cars left at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Annapolis, with passengers to connect by passenger steamer with railroad for Philadelphia at Perryville. Fare to Philadelphia $6. Tickets are headed "United States military route."

This arrangement is designed to be continued regularly. Time will be about fourteen hours to New-York if there is no delay at Philadelphia. No arrangements are made for checking baggage. The route is under supervision of the War Department, but not of the Army officers.

Gov. HICKS writes here that the conservative reaction at Baltimore has obtained complete possession of the city and State; and Baltimoreans say that if the War Department here would allow it, there would be not the least obstacle in the way of immediately resuming travel *via* that city direct.

Why this is not permitted, has not transpired. The closing of the route has already resulted in vast injury to Baltimore, crippling her trade, and causing her people serious distress.

When they pay for the bridges they burned on the Northern Central Railroad—which is chiefly Pennsylvania property—CAMERON will probably allow travel through Baltimore to be reopened.

Messrs. EVARTS and WEED, of the New York Committee of Public Defence, who were sent on to confer with the President as to the policy to be pursued in the present crisis, started on their return last evening. They had a long interview with the President, and return well satisfied that the Administration is united, fully understands the impending crisis, and has determined upon a line of policy which will be sustained by the people, and will vindicate the power and majesty of the Government.

Of course, the Committee do not disclose the details of the policy decided upon.

They also express unbounded confidence in Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who has laid a plan of campaign which adds new evidence of his remarkable military genius, and shows that the long life which has enfeebled his physical system, has brought him invaluable experience, and left him still with intellect as vigorous and as keenly alive to the necessities of the hour as when in his prime maturity he led our victorious army to the gates of Mexico.

Without professing any knowledge on the subject, I am well satisfied that the Lieutenant-General's plans, which have been fully accepted and indorsed by the President, includes the capture of Charleston and of Norfolk, and *did* include the occupation of Baltimore if that city had continued to oppose obstacles to the quiet passage of troops toward the Capital. But the leading idea of the campaign is that of shutting the disloyal States in, and isolating them from the rest of the world until they have time for reflection upon their own folly, and to retrace their steps.

The recovery and occupation of all the public property seized by the seceding States is of course embraced in the plan of operations.

Every true friend of the Administration will regret to learn that a system of disgraceful jobbing has been commenced in connection with contracts for supplies for the troops. Some of these operations are too glaring for concealment.

The beef contract to which I referred last night, I understand is for twenty thousand head of cattle. The price to be paid, I am told, is eight cents gross—equal to fourteen and a half cents net—a most extravagant rate, and which will yield a profit of several hundred thousand dollars. Bids would have procured contract on terms saving the Government a quarter a million dollars on this one item.

Another close contract made with JOHN F. COYLE, of Washington, for blankets and knapsacks. Price not transpired, but will surely be found largely in excess of the terms which responsible parties in the trade would find remunerative.

Another Pennsylvanian has received a contract for blue cloth; and Dr. MEHAFFEY, of Pennsylvania late one of FORNEY's subordinates in the House of Representatives, has a heavy contract for forage.

Army officers express intense disgust at the evident jobbery. Close contracts for supplies for immediate use may be necessary—but contracts for these large amounts of supplies, to be furnished far in the future, ought to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder It is the duty of the Press promptly to expose these delinquencies, and it is to be hoped the President will find the remedy. The circumstances under which the jobs alluded to have been effected, and the very names of some of the parties concerned, constitute *prima facie* evidence of corruption. The country had enough of that under FLOYD's administration, and will hardly tolerate it again.

The Seventh Regiment have a dress parade every afternoon at 4 o'clock. To-morrow is the day set for them to go into camp, which they will do if the arrangements are complete and their camp equipage all arrived.

The Pennsylvania troops have gone to Fort Washington—for what purpose is not known.

There was a very fine display in the Park, rear of the Capitol, to-day. The Seventh New-York and Massachusetts Sixth Regiments paraded, full dress, this afternoon, in presence of a great crowd of people, President and family, Adj.-Gen. THOMAS, Gen. THOMAS, of this district, and two or three members of the Cabinet. They were highly complimented by the President.

The Seventh remained on the ground all the afternoon with their full band.

Several companies of the Massachusetts Eighth, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania volunteers, New-York Twelfth, and some local companies appeared there, went through with various drills, and were sworn into the United States service. Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS performed the service. It was one of the most imposing scenes the eye ever witnessed. Two or three thousand men formed in Hollow-square, with the United States flag in the centre, and the several State ensigns around it.

In the middle of the area thus formed was Gen. THOMAS and a staff of officers. In a clear, loud voice he repeated the oath, which was responded to by all the troops, the bands played the national airs, and the officers waved the Stars and Stripes three times above their heads. They were then dismissed. The deepest solemnity prevailed, and very many were seen to weep throughout the scene. S.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2.

You will notice that yesterday was begun a concerted movement of United States troops towards Baltimore, and columns are advancing as rapidly as possible in that direction, from the direction of Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Annapolis and Washington. There is no apprehension of any obstacle to their passage through Maryland, as the Union sentiment there seems thoroughly reëstablished; but the military road is to be opened there under all circumstances.

Orders have been issued for several other military movements of decided character and significance, the details of which cannot be disclosed at present: but they are already in progress, and will soon develop themselves to the public eye.

A portion of the blockading fleet has already started on its mission, and within a week it is believed the blockade will be effective at all points.

I learn from a perfectly reliable source that the 1,500 secession troops lately quartered at Alexandria yesterday started for a point some 50 miles in the interior, having entirely exhausted the supplies they were able to steal in that neighborhood. Only 60 secession troops are left in Alexandria. My informant states that the people of the adjacent counties in Virginia are beginning to be anxious for an invasion from Washington, to protect them from the Virginia troops, who seize their horses and cattle, and anything else which they want, and hand them Virginia scrip in payment. The new rendezvous of these secession locusts, who devastate the land, is understood to be in Culpepper County.

The latest advices from Richmond in possession of the Government give seven thousand as the highest number of rebel troops at that point. More were constantly coming by single companies, and not by regiments, as is the case with the defenders of the Union now swarming here.

The Rhode Island Regiment's Battery of James' Rifled Cannon, is on the way up the Potomac to-day. The river is being constantly reconnoitred for the purpose of preventing the construction of rebel batteries.

No anxiety about Fort Monroe is entertained by Gen. SCOTT. He has daily advices thence, and is satisfied that it is impregnable now at every point.

Judge CAMPBELL, of the Supreme Court, has resigned. S.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia arrived, as you are aware, this day week at Annapolis. Your correspondent was taken prisoner on that evening, while attempting to convey dispatches to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, but he was released after some detention, and sends the following account from an officer of his regiment:

The Sixty-ninth left New-York aboard the *James Adger*, where they were very courteously entertained by the Captain, his officers and the steward. The discipline and order on shipboard reflected great credit on Col. CORCORAN and his officers, who were most ably seconded by the unceasing attention of Rev. Father MOONEY, their Chaplain. On arriving at Annapolis, they were ordered the next day to take up their line of march to hold the railroad between that city and Annapolis Junction, on which duty they are still engaged. They have exercised the utmost vigilance, apprehending two spies, and no person can pass their pickets without undergoing the most searching investigation. Their Assistant Paymaster, LOUIS C. D'HOMERGUE, has preceded them, and it is owing to his tact and untiring energies that the Regiment is indebted for the comfortable quarters assigned to them. He stated that his Regiment feel exceedingly grateful for the courteous interest shown them by Gen. J. E. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer. Some of the officers, on being approached by a rabid Abolitionist with the remark that forty thousand negroes would no doubt be in the field to help them, answered that they wanted no such help; further, that they would march with as much alacrity to Charleston, to put down a negro insurrection, as they would go to replace the Stars and Stripes over Sumter; adding, "If there are not white men enough North to do this without enacting over again the horrors of St. Domingo, by the butchery of women and children, then it would be better to let the Union fall. We fight to the last against traitors, but not against the defenceless." When actuated with such principles, our men cannot fail to win the respect of their enemies; and of such as described above is composed the material of the gallant Sixty-ninth. NOBODY.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2.

It is known that five hundred mechanics are to be employed repairing the damages to the Northern Central Railroad, with a sufficient number of troops to protect them while the work is progressing. Thus the way will be opened for the transit of troops and munitions of war, and for passenger travel.

The President has made the following appointments: James Harlan, Attorney, and Alexander H. Sneed, Marshal for the District of Kentucky; Hiram Wiley, Attorney, and D. H. Carr, Marshal for Connecticut; Albert Sanford, Marshal for Rhode Island; Levi J. Keithley, Marshal for New-Mexico, and Sydney H. Hubbell, Associate Justice for the same Territory.

Associate-Justice CAMPBELL has resigned his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, he having heretofore announced that he would follow the fortunes of Alabama, though not approving of secession.

The National Flag was hoisted at noon to-day over the Interior Department, for the first time. It was enthusiastically greeted by the dense mass of spectators and by the Rhode Island regiment whose appearance and drill together with their music, elicited general praise. They were accompanied by Gov. SPRAGUE and suite in full uniform. The President and Secretaries SEWARD and SMITH were near the staff when the flag was raised, and having saluted it, they were in turn cheered. The regiment having reëntered the building where they are quartered, sung "Our Flag still Waves."

A recent dispatch respecting the proclamation of a blockade having excited invidious comment in several quarters, it is only necessary to repeat it was predicated on information obtained from sources at least as respectable and intelligent as, and certainly better advised, than those who have assumed to question its reliability.

The Diplomatic Corps have now been furnished with copies of the two proclamations of blockade, against which they make no unfriendly manifestations, but show every disposition to respect it.

The blockading force, under Capt. STRINGHAM, will consist of at least fifty war vessels, accompanied by a sufficient number of steam transports for the accommodation of a land force 20,000 strong. Thus it will be enough to make an efficient blockade of every inlet on the Southern coast, into which any vessel drawing six feet of water might otherwise enter.

The principal officers of the Military Department at Washington are, Col. MANSFIELD, Commanding; Major BARNARD, Chief Engineer; Major BUCKER, Chief of Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. BECKWITH, Chief of Subsistence Department; Surgeon LAMB, Medical Director.

It should have been stated to-day that the President himself was at the Interior Department, seized hold of the halyard to which the flag was attached, and hoisted it to the peak.

THE ARMISTICE STORY EXPLODED.

The following is a copy of a dispatch received yesterday morning by SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1.

Simeon Draper, Esq., Chairman Union Defence Committee:

There is not a word of truth in any of the newspaper reports of armistices made or proposed. That sort of business ended on the 4th of March.

F. W. SEWARD.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

TREASONABLE ATTITUDE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 2.

The fears expressed that the address of the Maryland Senate, announcing that no act of secession would be passed, was not in good faith a proclamation that a majority of the Senate were not Secessionists, though intended to quiet public apprehension, have been justified by the proceedings of to-day. The report of the Committee on Federal Relations, on the subject of reopening communication between Baltimore and the North was passed. Its attitude is hostile to the Federal Government and its language offensive in the extreme, and its passage was a fitting forerunner to the climax of treasonable legislation which followed, in the act reported to appoint a Committee of Safety, which passed to a third reading by a vote of fourteen to eight, after a severe struggle.

Of the six members of the proposed Committee only one—Gov. HICKS—is a Union man. Judge CHAMBERS, though a conservative, is suspected of secession proclivities, and he has publicly announced that he shall go whichever way the State goes. The other four are avowed Secessionists of the most ultra school.

The powers granted to the Committee are equivalent to despot sway over the entire State, against which only the Federal Government or the rising of the people can prevail. The military are entirely within their control, together with the power of appointment and removal of its officers. In case a Convention should be called, they can establish a reign of terror, and prevent the sentiment of the people from being heard in electing members; and the Convention, if it be called, as it will be, are granted the power to remove any member of the Committee of Safety who, notwithstanding the precautions taken, may still object to precipitating the State into revolution.

A fund, not fixed by the report, is placed at the disposal of the Committee, to be paid by the Treasurer upon a draft signed by any two members of the Committee.

The report is still under discussion, but will, without doubt, pass both Houses. If it does, events will be hastened, and civil war be inaugurated between the citizens of Maryland.

Among the Union men there the news has created the greatest astonishment. It is said that Gov. HICKS has been expecting the movement, and has been perfecting his arrangements to meet it.

Two small flags, raised to-day on a carpenter's shop, were taken down by the police, and the offender arrested. E. F. U.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, May 2.

In the Senate Mr. ZELLOTT reported a bill to provide for the safety and peace of the people of Maryland.

Whereas, The present extraordinary state of the country, and disturbed condition of the people, demand that prompt and efficient measures should be adopted by the General Assembly to secure the peace and safety of the people and to avoid the evils and horrors of civil war, therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Kent County; John V. L. McMahon and Thomas Winans, of Baltimore City; Thomas G. Pratt, of Anne Arundle County; Enoch Lowe, of Frederick County, and Walter Mitchell, of Charles County, together with the Governor of the State of Maryland for the time being or whoever may be lawfully acting in the capacity, be and they are hereby appointed a board of public safety in and for the State of Maryland; a majority of whom may act in any case wherein the said Board may be authorized to act under the provisions of this, or any other supplemental act.

And be it enacted, That the Board of Public Safety so constituted and appointed, shall have full power and authority to provide for the better organization, arming and regulation of the militia of this State, and may remove or appoint any officer of the militia above the rank of Captain, and may commission any such such appointee in the name and under the great seal of the State of Maryland; and the said Board of Public Safety shall have full power to provide for the protection, safety, peace and defence of the State.

And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall occur in the said Board it may be filled by a majority of the remaining members of the said Board, and the person or persons so appointed shall hold his office until one month of the commencement of the next regular session of the General Assembly of Maryland, provided, nevertheless, in the event of a sovereign Convention being elected by the voters of Maryland, in pursuance of a call of the present or of any succeeding General Assembly, the said Board of Public Safety shall be subject to such sovereign Convention, which Convention shall have power to remove any or all the members of said Board of Public Safety.

And be it enacted, That the said Board of Public Safety shall report any or all of their acts and proceedings to the General Assembly of Maryland whenever required to do so, by order or resolution adopted by a majority of all the members of each branch thereof; and the members of said Board of Public Safety, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe to the following oath of affirmation: That in any and every appointment, or any removal to be made by the Board of Public Safety, under the authority given to them by law, I will in no case, and under no pretext, appoint or remove any officer of the militia, or other person, for or on account of his political opinions, or for any other cause or reason than fitness or unfitness of such person, in my best judgment, for the place to which he shall be appointed, or from which he shall be removed.

And be it enacted That the members of the said Board, except the Governor of the State, shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of —— dollars per month, payable monthly, and that the sum of —— dollars as contingent fund be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this law; and all orders drawn by the Board of Public Safety on the Treasurer of Maryland shall be paid out of the appropriation, such orders so drawn to be attested by the signatures of at least two members of the Board.

This law shall take effect from the date of its passage. All laws relating to the militia in the code of public and general laws, as far as they are in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and are repealed.

The bill was strenuously opposed by Messrs. SMITH and KIMMEL. It was ordered to a second reading by Ayes 14, Nays 8.

The Senate then adjourned till 8 o'clock, when the bill, as indicated by the above vote, will probably pass the Senate.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, May 1—4 P. M.

The steamship *Baltic* has arrived with the New-York Fire Zouaves on board. A great demonstration was made on their landing. The Purser of the *Baltic* reports they had a lively time on board. The Zouaves were greatly disappointed in not being permitted to visit Baltimore.

The Fifth Regiment from New-York, has not yet landed from the steamship *Kedar*.

The *Cataline* has just arrived from New-York with provisions.

The *Baltic* reports all quiet in the Bay. Gun-boats cruise up and down constantly.

The weather is clear and the wind north, blowing a gale.

The Rhode Island Artillery and the Fifth New-York Regiment are not yet landed.

The Rhode Island Artillery are under orders for important service below Washington.

The *Maryland* and *Kill von Kull* have just arrived from Perryville with locomotives, cars, etc.

The Sixty-Ninth Regiment of New-York is stationed all along the road to Washington in squads, within hailing distance of each other.

A captain of the Sixty-ninth arrested a spy the night before last at Annapolis Junction, just from Montgomery, with important papers. He gave his name as HENRY DE GRANVAL, a brother of the DE GRANVAL of Hoboken, N. J., killed by a Cuban some time ago. I am informed at head quarters that he will probably be hung.

A son of an influential family here is, also, under arrest as a spy. He opened dispatches delivered him at Washington.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* has left, fearing arrest. The populace were almost ready to lynch him.

The alarm the night before last was doubtless a ruse to try the soldiers.

I learn at the State House that the Legislature will doubtless order a Convention. The time proposed for holding it is May 30.

A gentleman from the interior of Maryland says that the Union feeling is gaining ground daily. One week of secession rule has disgusted many of its former advocates.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 2.

A steamer, of the Norfolk line, which left here on Tuesday with the mails and passengers, expecting to be permitted to enter Norfolk harbor, was not allowed to do so, and had to land the mails and passengers at Old Point. A steamer which left here yesterday afternoon, has also returned without going to Norfolk. The blockade is evidently being vigorously enforced against Virginia. The steamers say that the Norfolk Bay is dotted over with Government transports going and coming.

A large meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, this morning, attended by merchants and others. Resolutions in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the bridges destroyed were adopted, and a petition to this effect to the Legislature was largely signed.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

INTENTIONS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, under date of the 25th of April, says several barbette guns have been removed from Fort Pickens, but for what purpose was unknown. Nine batteries had been erected outside the fort.

The Montgomery correspondent of the same paper says that much anxiety exists, relative to the present conflict, in the Border States, especially in Maryland and Virginia. Great activity exists in the War Department, and troops are being hurried into the field.

The Cabinet had decided to call out fourteen regiments in addition to the 30,000 already obtained. More than double the whole number have tendered their services. Six of the new regiments are to be taken from the Southern States not members of the Confederacy. The Montgomery Government will coöperate with every Southern State, and furnish men, money and munitions to aid them to resist any force brought against them.

CAPTURE OF THE U. S. TROOPS IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 2.

Col. VAN DORN, with 800 Texans, has captured 450 Federal troops under Major T. SIBLEY, who were at Indianola, and attempted to escape in two sailing vessels. VAN DORN pursued them in three small steamers, and shortly after their route seaward was cut off by a steamer from Galveston, with 120 men and three pieces of artillery, when Major SIBLEY surrendered.

The officers are on parole, and the arms have been turned over to the Texans, private property excepted. The men will be allowed either to join the army of the Confederation, or to take an oath not to serve against it.

SENTIMENT AT THE SOUTH

REPORTS OF PERSONS RECENTLY ARRIVED.

A gentleman arriving from Charleston by way of Tennessee and Kentucky, gives us the following statements in regard to the events of the day. At Charleston great joy was expressed at the news of Virginia's secession, and the citizens openly congratulated themselves that the field of war was thus removed from their vicinity, and boasted that "Charleston was now the safest place in the country!" It was often stated that they did not wish the Middle States in the Southern Confederacy, because their interests were at variance, and in a few years the same difficulties that had arisen in the old Union, would be renewed. Still, they were willing to take them now, to be the *fighting ground* of the present contest.

Immediately after the evacuation of Sumter 3,000 troops were sent to Pensacola, and two regiments had been sent previous to the 24th to rendezvous at Richmond for the attack on Washington. The Charleston troops, at the batteries, were being recalled and replaced by troops from the country. The Palmetto Guards were in garrison at Fort Sumter, which, under the supervision of Gen. BEAUREGARD, was being rapidly restored to order. Many of the sand batteries were very dismantled. Heavy ordnance had been forwarded to Pensacola and to North Carolina. Also, rifles to Tennessee.

There was great activity at the citadel in preparing bombs and other warlike stores.

Notwithstanding the number of troops sent away, Charleston still resembled a camp, and numbers of country troops arrived by each train. The number of troops and the stoppage of Northern supplies was causing something of a scarcity in the market; meats were scarce and poor; butter and flour rising rapidly—peas and early vegetables a drug in the market. This cessation of Northern trade cuts with a double edge.

The boarding-houses had all raised their prices. The general feeling was in favor of a raid upon Washington, and all were looking to its speedy occupation or destruction by the forces of the Southern Confederacy. Six hours' occupation was all they asked if it was not thought best to hold it. Such is the vandal spirit of secession. Last Saturday was the day of the anticipated attack.

It has been said that every privateer vessel was to be supplied with an eight or ten inch Columbiad and with a picked crew. In case of an attempt at blockade, it was proposed to arm a number of steam tugs with one or two Columbiads each, and so, with a little fleet, drive off or sink any presumptious craft who should dare attempt to carry out LINCOLN's threat. It was argued, too, that France and England would never permit a blockade. Cotton they must and would have; and so, when the coming crop is ready, they think these Powers will see that it is attainable This is a common threat. A "divided North," too, was their great dependence, though in common talk we are designated as d——d Yankees. A report that the Seventh Regiment of New-York had been "cut to pieces" near Annapolis, was current and generally rejoiced at, the morning our informant left. No conception of the unanimity of the North in defence of the Union had dawned upon them. Two large mortars and a large number of bombs were being taken as freight on the train in which our informant took passage.

Soldiers were everywhere in the cars—all looking to a speedy occupation of Washington—at every station troops were drilling, and that travesty of the glorious Stars and Stripes, the secession flag, everywhere flying.

The troops who took part in the bombardment of Sumter—variously estimated from 7,000 to 10,000—were all from South Carolina, with notable individual exceptions from Virginia and Texas! This is a great matter of State pride. In Georgia the spirit of war alike prevailed—all were hurrying on to Washington. Not a doubt seemed to be entertained but that it would yield at their approach. That LINCOLN was constantly drunk, and so frightened as to have lost all sense of propriety, was commonly reported and believed.

The favorite plan among the car and dépôt lounger was to get all the Yankees possible into Washington and then to bombard them from a safe distance, "*a la Sumter*."

In Tennessee—everywhere uniformed volunteers—still the same talk of Washington, the same prophecy of its speedy conquest and destruction.

The Union[men of Tennessee had a clear] majority of 50 000, it is said; but the Secessionists used the argument that the sending the fleet to relieve Sumter was an invasion, and that LINCOLN's proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers, "to retake the forts, &c.," looked directly to the subjugation of the South. The Union men had not "backbone" enough to face the charge of being willing to cowardly submit to an invasion, and so wheeled into line, and Tennessee was radiant with uniforms and noisy with drums; it is said *arms* are scarce.

The Legislature was sitting on Saturday, April 27, with closed doors, supposed to be passing a bill for secession.

The Union men denounced the course of South Carolina, expressed detestation of secession, and deprecated a civil war, but still—had volunteered! Washington and Memphis were the two points whither the volunteers were being sent. South Carolina opened fire upon Sumter to consolidate the South; could she have imagined the effect on the North she would have paused. Mistakes seem to be in the order of events; the North never gave the South credit for any earnestness in its threats of secession, and the South thought the North's love of Union was fudge; both are discovering their error.

In Kentucky the Union men are making a gallant fight, and, thus far, have saved the noble State. MAGOFFIN, the weak tool of that traitor JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE—from whom the world had hoped better things—is utterly distrusted by all lovers of the Union, notwithstanding his protestations. Sumter and the proclamation gave the Secessionists an argument which they did not fail to use assiduously; but the disciples of HENRY CLAY were not so easily befogged as the followers of JOHN BELL, and still show a united front to the enemy. Their courage and consistency deserves the commendation of all true patriots. ANDERSON's name is to them a tower of strength. CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE, JOSHUA BELL, JAMES and JOHN M. HARLAN, GOV. WICKLIFFE, LESLIE COOMBS, and a host of other true men, are opposing noble efforts against the treachery of BRECKINRIDGE, MAGOFFIN, and that degenerate son of a noble sire, "JIM" CLAY. MAGOFFIN refused the offers made him by the Louisville Banks for money to arm the State, on the plea that they were hampered with conditions. The conditions were that the Constitution should be complied with and the vote of the Legislature obtained. His hollow excuses reveal his traitorous purpose. It was said he boasted that he could get arms without their help, and the lately stolen arsenal in Arkansas was supposed to be the probable source. If these men declare the State "out," there is every indication of a terrible State war, and a hopeful probability that BRECKINRIDGE & Co. may meet the fate of traitors.

The moral support of the North should be given to men struggling so nobly as are the Union men of Kentucky. Kentuckians do not relish the idea of being the rump of South Carolina's revolution!

The slaves are an element of weakness which the South seem strangely to have forgotten. Information reaches us that in Louisiana and Mississippi serious apprehensions are entertained. In Kentucky the negroes say openly that this is a war to free them, and that they will soon be as free as any one. Apropos to this, on the Pennsylvania Central Road, our informant was told, near Beaver River, that on last Tuesday, JOHN BROWN, Jr., with a horde of Canada runaways, was encamped in the vicinity—traveling by night and hiding by day. They were making their way to the mountains of Virginia, TO SEIZE HENRY A. WISE. This information is probably correct. The number—estimated at 500—is doubtless somewhat exaggerated. Our informant expressed himself perfectly amazed at the extent of the military movement North Prevailing and fierce as it was at the South, it was there comparatively insignificant, and one of the nature of which the Southern people have not had, as yet, the slightest appreciation.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 2.

An adjourned meeting of the merchants of this city, to take into consideration the action necessary in regard to the State license, was held this afternoon. The Committee made a report, setting forth the law in reference to the matter, submitting resolves to the effect that we are good citizens of the State of Virginia, at the same time hold ourselves loyal citizens of the United States, and will maintain allegiance to the same as heretofore; that we are willing to pay a license tax so long as Virginia is in the United States, but we are not willing to pay revenue to the present usurped Government at Richmond, which, without the consent of the people of Virginia, has assumed to absolve us from allegiance to the United States; recommending the merchants of Wheeling and Ohio County to withhold the payment of taxes for the present.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A German announced that the Commissioner of the Revenue resigned to forward the patriotic undertaking.

The meeting was approved on all sides.

MOVEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, May 1.

The Legislature to-day passed a bill to prevent the transportation of telegraph messages in cypher. It also passed a bill for sending ten regiments into camp of instruction to meet the future calls of the General Government.

Col. PRENTISS, the commanding officer at Cairo, telegraphed to-day that 1,700 stand of arms were landed at Columbus, Ky., twenty miles from Cairo, last night, and that seven pieces of cannon were landed at Paducah yesterday.

All was quiet at Cairo. About 3,000 troops were in camp there.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Journal* writes as follows: "We have been able to ascertain the main points of the conversation between Gen. BUCKNER and Senator JOHNSON, of Kentucky, and Col. PRENTISS, which consists of additional guaranties on the part of the former that Kentucky was determined to maintain a neutral position, and that she would not allow Confederate troops to cross her soil to invade any Northern State, nor countenance organizing any portion of her citizens for that purpose. In return, he required guarantees on the part of the authorities of this State that the Territory should suffer no invasion from the Illinois troops. They protested against the blockade of the river at this point, claiming that the jurisdiction of Kentucky extended to the Illinois shore. Nothing but munitions of war under the present status will be interfered with.

WAR NEWS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

Pensacola advices of the 24th April say that the Confederate troops are working day and night in the batteries. Two companies had just arrived from New-Orleans, and were erecting three gun batteries for the defence of Pensacola.

Galveston (Texas) dates of the 26th of April say that active military preparations are going on throughout Texas. BEN MCCULLOCH's regiments for the frontier were being mustered into service.

San Antonio dates are to the 25th of April. Batteries were being erected at Galveston, Forts Bliss and Quitman, and soon were to be garrisoned by Texas troops.

Fifteen hundred volunteers had been enrolled at Galveston in four days, and 1,000 more from the country had offered their services.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says that about a dozen men belonging to a Chicago company refused to take the oath to support the Government, and left the ranks.

Major-Gen. BUCKNER, Commander-in-Chief of the Kentucky Militia, has had a conference with Col. PRENTISS, commander of the forces at Cairo.

There is much excitement at Paducah, Ky., and military companies are constantly drilling. Four pieces of artillery had been received there from Nashville.

It is understood that the Governor of Tennessee has made a demand upon the Governor of Illinois for the arms and munitions taken from the steamer *Hillman*. The boat has since been given to the owners and taken to Paducah.

The war feeling is very high at Nashville. Several companies are drilling day and night.

Twenty-four-pounders and a considerable number of troops are stationed as Columbus, Kentucky. The town is carefully guarded and strangers closely watched. The people fear an attack from the Cairo forces.

The steamer *Julius H. Smith* slipped by Cairo and landed four hundred and fifty Colt's rifles at Paducah.

D. H. DONIVAN, Collector at this Port, forwarded his resignation to Washington yesterday.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

GEN. WOOL ORDERED BACK TO TROY.

What the Committee has been Doing—Interesting Correspondence, &c., &c.

The Union Defence Committee has just held an interesting correspondence with Gen. WOOL, in consequence of the reception of orders from Gen. SCOTT for Gen. WOOL to return to the discharge of his routine duties at Troy. The Committee has received important aid in the discharge of their duties, from Gen. WOOL, and they believe that it has been mainly through his energetic efforts that the Committee has been enabled to carry out its plans in forwarding troops and keeping them well supplied.

Yesterday, however, to the great surprise of the Committee, orders were received from Gen. SCOTT directing Gen. WOOL to discontinue his efforts here, and to return to his post at Troy. The following is the correspondence:

UNION-DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.—Office No. 31 Pine-street.
NEW-YORK, April 30 1861.

At a meeting held this day, the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. BLATCHFORD, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee regard it as an incumbent duty to express their high appreciation of the wisdom, energy and patriotism of Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, commanding this military district, evinced in moments of critical emergency in the affairs of the country.

Resolved, As the deliberate judgment of this Committee, that the activity and sagacity of Gen. WOOL have been eminently conspicuous in the arrangements made by him for expediting the transport of troops and supplies to the scene of action, and especially so in assuming the responsibility of dispatching the fine regiment of New-York Firemen Zouaves, commanded by Col. ELLSWORTH, thus avoiding the delay which might otherwise have detained them for days.

Resolved, That this Committee desire to express in these resolutions their grateful sense of the distinguished services rendered by Gen. WOOL since entering upon his duties in this City, and their acknowledgments to the War Department for affording this community the great advantage of his military skill and long experience in the service of his country.

Resolved, That while the organization of the Western Department of the United States, comprising within its limits the National Capital, under the able, judicious, and patriotic management of Lieutenant General SCOTT Commanding-General of the Army, insures public confidence and the protection of the national honor, the Committee deem it fortunate for the country that the President has exercised the sagacious discretion of placing the Eastern Department under the control of an officer worthy of all the confidence reposed in him.

Resolved, That this Committee desire most emphatically to express their gratitude to Major Gen WOOL for the promptness and readiness with which he has yielded to their wishes and requests and assumed great and heavy responsibilities which the exigency of the case, and the difficulties of communicating with the Government, rendered necessary; and they most earnestly request the War Department and the President of the United States to ratify and approve the conduct and the action of Major Gen. WOOL in these particulars, and also that he may be continued in command in this City and of this Department.

Resolved, That copies of the preceding resolutions, properly authenticated, be transmitted to the President of the United States, Lieut.-Gen SCOTT and Major-Gen. WOOL.

Extract from the minutes.

JOHN A DIX, Chairman.
S. DRAPER, Vice-Chairman.
WM. M EVARTS, Secretary.
THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, &c.—*Sir:* I had the honor of receiving, through the Sub-Committee, composed of Messrs. DRAPER, GRINNELL and BLATCHFORD, your letter of yesterday's date, inclosing the resolutions of the Committee. It would be doing injustice to my own feelings if I did not express the great pleasure this communication afforded, as well as the deep sense of the gratitude I owe to the Committee for the kind and flattering expressions contained in these resolutions.

It is the most grateful reward I could receive for the efforts I have made to serve my country in this emergency, that those efforts have been appreciated by a Committee, of whom it is not too much to say, that for intelligence, activity and patriotic zeal in their country's service, it would be difficult to find their equals in the United States; of all shades of political opinions, and many heretofore prominent and active in supporting those opinions, at this crisis of their country's fate they have acted side by side, and I believe have contributed more to rescue the Capital of the Government from its late perilous position, than is at present known or understood by the country.

The "Union Defence Committee of New-York" will hereafter occupy an honorable and prominent place in the history of the country, and to have been one of its members will be a proud title to the gratitude of the nation.

For myself, I may truly say that I desire no other reward of any kind. I have come here to aid in this crisis, and to do everything in my power to put down the traitors to the Government For one, I shall never consent to any compromise or submission until those who are in rebellion to the Government shall lay down their arms, restore the forts, arsenals, and property that have been stolen, and the flag of the United States—our Stars and Stripes, identified with all our renown and glory—to their proper places.

For yourselves, gentlemen of the Committee, accept my warmest thanks for the efficient aid you have already so cordially rendered to me, and upon which (if we are allowed to work together) I shall confidently rely in future, in our joint labors to protect and defend the Union. I am, with great respect, your friend and servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

NEW-YORK CITY, May 2, 1861.

To the Union Defence Committee of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter received late last evening from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, by which you will perceive that the powers which I have exercised since my arrival in this City are suspended.

I shall, with as little delay as practicable, return to my head-quarters in Troy. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1861.

Major-General John E. Wool, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the East, New-York City:

GENERAL: The General-in-Chief desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and to say, in reply, that the very great necessity which exists for carrying on the business of the several Staff Departments with system under their proper chiefs, compels him to request you will give no orders interfering with the purchase or issue of army supplies, such orders being in all cases dictated by the General-in-chief himself.

The General regrets your infirm health does not permit him to assign you to an important command away from your head quarters, and he recommends that you return to Troy to conduct the ordinary routine duties of your Department and for the recovery of your health known by him to be feeble.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—To prevent waste of the exceedingly liberal means offered by the committees of private citizens, for the use of the United States, the General has begged that the purchase and forwarding of all *ordinary* or *regular* army supplies by such committees may be made in consultation with the several Staff Officers charged with those duties in the principal cities. This, of course, does not apply to extra stores not authorized by Army Regulations, which committees or friends may desire to provide for the voluntary troops.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This course of the Department will, it is said, render the Committee cautious of volunteering their assistance further. They are, in fact, displeased with the removal of Gen. WOOL.

Since its organization, the Committee has rendered

Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

A DESPAIRING LETTER FROM JOHN M. BOTTS.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Startling proofs are daily afforded of the complicity of the Police of this City with the scheme of Maryland Secession. Its Chief, KANE, is now known to have been a constant attendant of the secret meetings of the Secessionists, and to have announced to them that no troops should be allowed to pass through Baltimore. There were members of the Police force with their badges displayed, who went out on the Harford road and cut down the telegraph poles, and to such an extraordinary limit did they extend their powers, that ever since the riot until last night, every telegraphic dispatch received at the Baltimore office was sent over to the Board of Police for their inspection, and they permitted them to be sent on or ordered them not, as suited their pleasure. This was the case as late as yesterday afternoon, in the case of the dispatches of Gen. SCOTT to New-York. I understand, however, that this censorship has now ceased, but at any moment it may be resumed. So lawless have been the acts of this Board, and so terrible the effect of their treachery, that a leading Democrat, a man of influence, who was one of the main movers in getting the Police law passed, exclaimed yesterday afternoon in his despair of the city, "Oh, for TOM SWAN and his Plug Uglies again," alluding to the Native American rowdies charged to have been controlled and used by Ex-Mayor SWAN.

Gov. HICKS is an excellent example of indecision. No man attacks his integrity, but to his sins of omission in months past the recent difficulty may in a good part be attributed. As far back as last August there were enrolled 3,500 minute men, of whom 2,500 were known to be for the Union, and many of them well drilled. They had repeatedly applied to Gov. HICKS for arms, and even did so two days before this outbreak, fearing that an attempt would be made to attack the troops; but they were put off from time to time under the mistaken belief that no necessity yet existed for it. And so little strength of mind had he that he readily submitted to the pressure brought to bear upon him here to call an extra session of the Legislature. His weakness has materially impaired the strength of the Union Party in the State.

Still the Union strength is daily gaining ground here. No secession badges are visible, while the Union badges are reappearing, and the boys are venturing to sell small flags in the streets. To give authority to the proclamation of the police against raising flags, the City Council last night passed an ordinance against it, and I am informed that to-morrow the validity of the law will be tested. It is intended by several Union citizens to raise flags on their own houses, to suffer arrest and commitment, and then have the matter brought before a higher Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. But the principal demonstrations to be made by the Union men will be nightly meetings in different parts of the city. One immense gathering assembled last night at the Point, and another is called for to-night at Federal Hill. The Union sentiment is rapidly shaping itself to mean "Union without any qualification," and the Union men say that so long as the troops of the United States are at Washington, between Maryland and Virginia, to keep Virginians in their own limits, there will be no backing down from this position. But what I cannot understand is, how United States troops at Washington should sustain the Union cause in Maryland, and United States troops passing through Baltimore would injure it.

The Secessionists of Baltimore are made up of the highest and lowest of society. Three-quarters of the lawyers are identified with them; all the liquor merchants, and some few of the other mercantile men. Great efforts have been brought to bear upon the merchants to seduce them into the movement, and the prospect has been held out to them that Baltimore would become the great commercial centre of the Southern Confederacy, in the event of Maryland joining its fortunes with the seceding States. Thus far they have not succeeded well. The commercial community generally have advocated peace.

ROSS WINANS, his son THOMAS, and WILLIAM T. WALTERS, a renegade Pennsylvanian, are said to have given large sums of money in aid of the treasonable movements.

Major TRIMBLE, who has been appointed to the command of the military of this city by the Police, was formerly superintendent of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, and was ousted from that position by reason of enormous frauds and peculations perpetrated by him. It was with a peculiar relish, therefore, that he was sent to burn the bridges of the Company, and so eager was he to accomplish the work of destruction that he burned the bridges going out, instead of returning, and the result was that he and his party were compelled to walk back to the city.

Baltimore, I think, has had enough of secession rule. A well-known gentleman stated yesterday that he had lost $150,000 by reason of the riot. I suppose by depreciation in securities. There is nothing doing in commerce. Nothing is sold except for home consumption, and by the acts of her mob the approaches to the city with supplies are cut off. One firm, WHITRIDGE & Co., have closed their business and gone to Rhode Island, taking with them a half million dollars capital. Others will follow, as no healthy commerce can exist in such an atmosphere of excitement and uncertainty as is liable at any moment to blow over the city.

E. F. U.

OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP AT ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, April 27, 1861.

War has a pleasanter look here than in many small encampments along the road from Philadelphia. Our officers are many of them utterly ignorant of the art of taking care of soldiers. In the small camp at Perryville, the men were quartered—like animals I was going to say—but animals would generally receive much better care. They were stretched around in the Ferry-house, right under the feet of the passengers, in the midst of dirt and pieces of bread and meat, and every species of litter. I watched the rations—they were bread and ham for breakfast, ditto for dinner, ditto for supper, with no coffee or tea; the consequence of which latter want was that every man who had a few pennies to spare was filling his canteen with whisky at the tavern. There was a very slip-shod, uncared-for appearance to everything, and the officers in command evidently had no skill or tact in taking charge of their soldiers. The result was a certain dispirited and discontented look to the men. They were ready enough to fight, but this dirty, miserable sort of camp life, with inefficient officers, was wearing on them. I fully believe that we shall lose ten times the number of lives from bad commissariat and carelessness in diet, and in regard to climate, than from any other cause.

The camp at Annapolis has a very different appearance. It is one of the most convenient and beautiful spots for such a purpose that ever was selected. As I came in at night the harbor was sparkling with lights in the fleet of vessels now assembled here, an armed brig—the *Perry*—being on the outside, and hailing us to bring us to as we came near. The scene was most enlivening on shore: the student's buildings, now turned into barracks, shining with lights; camp-fires were burning here and there on the greensward, with tall figures grouped or passing before them; crowds of soldiers were walking to and fro over the walks, or gathered around some singers, making the echoes ring to "The Red, White and Blue;" sentinels before every building, bustle and stir everywhere, and the greatest cheerfulness, good feeling and discipline.

On the water's edge, against the sea, sparkling under the moon's light, we could see the outlines of the horses and guns of a considerable company of artillery.

A more lovely place for "camping," and more superb weather for it, could not be imagined.

The General's ante-rooms were perfectly thronged and it was exceedingly difficult to get any passes to go anywhere, or to find out anything. You cannot imagine how utterly changed everything is now, under the military *régime*. The "American citizen"—so important usually—is a nullity. Nobody cares for him, nobody minds him. The soldier is everything, and rules are despotic. One of my friends at Perryville was kept out on the dock all night because he had inadvertently passed one line of sentinels, and had no countersign or passport—the hotel all the time being within a stone's throw. The Government has taken possession of all vehicles, and food and house-shelter. Most of the passengers, I think, slept the first night on the floor of the barracks, and ate at the soldiers' messes.

Though inconvenient, one cannot but like it. It shows "we have a Government," and that the war has really begun. Discipline and unyielding routine and order, are the only things where you deal with masses of men.

Great credit is given here to Gen. BUTLER's management.

To him is said to be due mainly the opening of the route *via* Havre de Grace and Annapolis, and to his Massachusetts Regiment, the lightening and saving of the *Constitution*. That corps has every trade and business in their ranks, and when the Colonel wanted the locomotive repaired on the broken road to Annapolis Junction, he found, to his surprise, that one of his own men was the maker of it, and the machinery was soon put in order.

According to all accounts, the best equipped regiment that has marched through here, was the Rhode Island. The Seventh is very highly spoken of, especially by the citizens, for its gentlemanly bearing; of course, some of the other corps laugh at them as the "Kid Glove" Regiment. Just as I am writing, the Sixty-ninth Regiment is marching out of the grounds *en route* for Washington, amid enthusiastic cheers. Col. CORCORAN especially, receives tremendous applause, and the green flag. To my eye, it is the most *soldierly*-looking regiment I have seen; the men seeming generally hardy and powerful, and with a kind of fire about their expression, as if they were eager for a fight. Nearly all have white pieces of muslin under their caps to protect the head and neck from the sun, though the weather is cool and bracing. They are to march through, I hear, on foot.

The residents here speak very highly of the good conduct and discipline of the troops; and thus far, no damage of consequence has been inflicted on private property. They are in fear and terror, however, at the approach of BILLY WILSON's "redoubtables," and many families are removing.

All the soldiers seem in capital spirits, and thirsting for a brush. They have become somewhat used to salt-beef and hard bread, and "the soft side of a plank," and are gaining in strength—and drill every day.

FEDERALIST.

RED TAPE, ETC.—SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Md., Sunday, April 28, 1861.

The Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, 18 miles in length, having one locomotive, two baggage and two passenger cars, constructed in primeval times, is the sole direct link of the United States Government with nineteen millions of people, with its army and navy, with its diplomatic corps in Asia, Africa, Europe and North America. The said railroad, under charge of the said vigorous Government, ran its one locomotive, with mails, couriers, dispatches, gentlemen on important public business, and army officers, the eighteen miles on Saturday night, in about six hours, then keeping them at the important station of Annapolis Junction for about ten hours, though a powerful locomotive of the Baltimore and Washington road lay there under steam all day, the train were finally landed in Washington at 9 o'clock Sunday evening. At the same time, the telegraphic wires which form the executive link of connection between the Government and the whole North and West, were suffered to lie unused, though only severed in two places. Compare the French campaign with this, where new wires were put up in the march of the armies, or the march of the New-York Seventh and the Massachusetts Sixth to Washington, where a railroad was rebuilt and bridges remade in their advance.

What the Government means by this inattention to its connections, I cannot say. I am sure our train brought its only mails, and you may judge of our rapidity of progress when I say that I was four days in getting to this point from New-York, not sleeping in a bed once. There ought to be some new rolling-stock at once put upon this little branch, and then two mails a day should be sent from Washington *via* Annapolis and Havre de Grace, and a telegraphic communication kept up through the same points. The fact is, there is a universal disorder and want of organization through the whole route. A perfect waste of provisions at one point, and a dearth at another—no regularity or system anywhere. The soldiers are fired with a noble enthusiasm, but even the most ideal patriotism cannot stand long against bad salt beef, stale bread and universal carelessness and want of order.

What a pity if this grand movement of patriotism should all come to an end through bad commissariat and stupid routine. Thank Heaven! I said, when I saw the *Kill von Kull* appearing in the Annapolis harbor, laden with the bounty of our generous merchants—these are business men's arrangements for the emergency.

Mr. WADSWORTH was all ready to meet her, and a grand supply she had—tea, coffee, cheese, biscuit hard bread, hams, &c., &c., with some light wagons, which will be very acceptable for sick and wounded.

I do not hesitate to say that it has been a good Providence rather than any wise arrangement, which has prevented some horrible disasters. Many of the volunteers are only half-equipped, and but ill-prepared for dangers. Take for instance, this very point.

The New-York Twelfth marched here on Friday under a hot sun, some 15 miles. It was their first march, and many were thoroughly knocked up. Numbers of them had no knapsacks or ammunition.

This place is thirty-eight miles from Baltimore, by railroad, and Baltimore is only eighty-one miles from Harper's Ferry, also by rail. What easier thing than for Gen. BEAUREGARD or Col. LEE (who are both, withoubt doubt, first-rate soldiers,) to have brought down 4,000 men from both those points, and in a night attack to have utterly exterminated the brave Twelfth? It is true, the latter would have made a good fight, but in war, personal bravery is little, compared with numbers and position. Then the same attacking force could have made, on Saturday, a quick march on the gallant Sixty-ninth, ten miles beyond, and fallen on them with overwhelming force, and have returned to Baltimore and Harper's Ferry, before Gen. SCOTT could have heard of it, so defective are the communications. The only reason that this or similar things are not done by such good officers as serve in the enemy's ranks, is probably just the same as exposes us to them—their equal want of preparation, arms and discipline, and beside the growing fear of the terrible Northern storm which is impending over them.

The spirit and tone of the troops are excellent. This (Sunday) morning, I see a number of the privates sitting about reading their Testaments, though the Twelfth has some very "hard boys," and it was very inspiriting to hear at the barracks in Perryville, and in the Naval Academy Chapel at Annapolis (now turned into barracks and kitchen,) some grand old Psalm-tunes echoing out. I have great confidence in Psalm-singing troops. The tone of the men towards the enemy is just right—nothing bitter or revengeful (except towards the Plug-Uglies), but a calm and stern determination to do their duty by their country, and a manly desire for a fair fight to settle forever these unhappy difficulties. The Twelfth—who have very many Irish laboring men—accomplished their march better than any regiment has done, but with their heavy knapsacks (sometimes 50 lbs. in weight) and the hot sun and dusty road, as well as careless habits in drinking, whether whisky or water, they found the work very difficult. Their Colonel, (BUTTERFIELD,) who shows great tact in managing his men, marched on foot among them, and frequently reminded them that they were going through with this for their country's sake, and the old flag's, and said he was bearing just the same burdens, so that they were much encouraged. Many of the men are Democrats, but the feeling is that the very existence of the Government and country is at stake. Even the common men had a very intelligent and sensible view of the whole matter. One—a bricklayer—said he had had no work all Winter, and he didn't expect any till this matter was thoroughly settled. Another—a carpenter—said he had always been with the South, till they had fired on the American flag.

Still, with all the enthusiasm and patriotic feeling of the Army, there is going to be a most sad depravation of morals among those masses of our youth, unless speedy and judicious preventive measures be taken. Of these, more hereafter.

In the evening, the Twelfth was put aboard of a long train, (taken by the Government from the Baltimore and Washington Company,) and the first detachment of the Sixty-ninth took this place. As they came to each bridge on the road the train stopped, took up the pickets of the Twelfth, deposited a picket of the Sixty-ninth, and passed on under tremendous cheers.

The little body of sentinels thus dropped in an enemy's country at night, stood in line by the watch-fires as we swept by, not the least daunted.

On the train were Messrs. EVARTS, WEED and SHERMAN, going on to Washington on public affairs, and Mr. WORDSWORTH, of Geneseo.

There is no military news, except that the New-York Seventh is going into camp on Georgetown Heights, and that there are now about 12,000 men at Washington.

All fear of an attack is past. Not a word of importance from the South.

FEDERALIST.

INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH—EQUIPMENTS &C.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Md., Monday, April 29, 1861.

An incident occurred on Saturday, in the march of the Twelfth, very characteristic of this whole Southern movement. As the Regiment—1,100 strong—was marching along the line of the railway, a gentleman, mounted on a powerful horse, galloped up near to one of the companies, and, shaking his gloved fist at them, said: "We are all Secessionists here, you d—d hell-hounds! We'll fight every inch of Maryland soil."

One of the men was about to strike him from his horse, but the officers restrained them, and the gentleman rode off. It was so thoroughly Southern; perfectly hair-brained valor, without preparation or means. So the South are now throwing themselves, as one man would on a regiment, upon our Government. Yet, at the bottom of this gasconade and fool-hardiness, there is some shrewd prudence and a truly practical regard for what "pays," and this must soon make itself appear in the Southern movements.

Upon this march, of which I am speaking, some other mounted gentlemen were summarily arrested, being in uniform, and were brought to the Colonel. On explanation of their objects and a declaration of their loyalty, they were released. The country people in many parts of the way looked on very coolly and sullenly, in one case refusing even some water to the wearied soldiers. In others they were very good-natured and charged round prices for everything that was bought; sometimes they cheered the flag. Our men foraged all over the country, and the negroes and small farmers must have made a pretty sum by us. Occasionally (but very rarely) something was cribbaged, but whenever complaint was made to Col. BUTTERFIELD, he at once made the most handsome restitution from his own pocket. I witnessed on Sunday a number of the gallant Seventh (rejoining their Regiment) charging on an unfortunate cow, and milking her in the most awkward manner. The negroes seem in the most terror of our soldiers, and I think they devoutly believe they are all to be captured and to have their throats cut by the Northern "Bobolitioners." Generally they are lazy, fat house slaves, whom scarcely any consideration could make run any direction. The residents are much depressed and alarmed at this march of hostile armies by their doors. I overheard one of them say, with a sigh, "God only knows when we shall get rid of them!" I found one very amiable family, whom I knew, in bitter grief over the calamities impending. They were packing up everything to leave a beautiful home, not knowing when they could return.

Secession fever is abating rapidly, you may depend on that. Government has shown a little of its mighty power, and the people begin now to count the cost of anarchy. I came on with some of the Sixth, who were out purchasing horses for their artillery in Annapolis. They were a grand, powerful set of fellows—many of them butchers.

I believe no war ever showed such enthusiastic recruiting. One of these men—an express man—said he was just delivering a load of goods when the summons came, and he threw the reins on the horse's back and left the goods in the wagon. Numbers of the men never went home to their families. Another said he had gone over to see the Massachusetts Regiment, at the Astor House, and when he heard of such noble fellows as those being cut to pieces by the mob at Baltimore, he couldn't stop, but went right off and enlisted. One member of the Seventh, of a prominent family, had been married the day before, but left his newly-won bride for the campaign. Another separated from his bride on the wedding tour, and still another left his wife in severe illness, at the country's call. As you go around among the regiments, you are surprised to find what sacrifices have been made by these gallant fellows. Business has been abandoned; houses left half built; the lawyer's office closed; the physician's patients deserted; shops shut up; the plow literally left in the furrow, and the fishing-boat on the shore. Many a marriage has been postponed, and funeral hastily left; a thousand ties have been broken, and hard fare, bad quarters, exposure, danger and the chance of death have been chosen by these brave men, for the sake of country and liberty. God bless them and the cause!

I find very many Irish and Germans in the various regiments. The German regiment now forming in New-York will probably make one of the best regiments in the whole country, as the men have many of them served in Europe, and the officers are all experienced soldiers. Discipline and drill are the great want with our fellows. Do let our officers for Heaven's sake, spend their whole time at that, while the recruits are waiting in New-York, and don't send any more companies without ammunition or preparation. There is not at all the haste now that there was, and we want *thoroughly prepared Regiments*. The Rhode Island Regiment is a shining light to all the other corps in this respect. The dress is the neatest and most serviceable that a soldier can possibly wear, and Gov. SPRAGUE really did a wrong to our City in not showing them off there. You may know what the costume is, but there is no harm in repeating a description of it. Both officers and men wear a loose blue flannel shirt, made like a blouse, with black belt, and having fringes and pockets. The loose flannel is a god preventive of rheumatism when sleeping on damp ground, and equally guards against extremes of heat, and does not show dirt. Their hats are black Kossuth hats, with the rim looped up on one side, (in this the color is ill-chosen—gray or light would be better, as cooler,) pantaloons all alike of (I think) dark gray, and heavy shoes. Shoes are much to be preferred to boots for marching. Then their blankets, instead of being worn in all sorts of ways and of various colors, are all red, and rolled in a compact shape and slung exactly alike, from shoulder to hip, giving a very pretty effect of regular lines of color in a whole regiment. Their baggage, equipments, &c., are said to be of the best; and Gov. SPRAGUE being their Colonel, he can procure at once for them from Government necessary conveniences, which usual regimental officers cannot do.

The great thing to be provided against by our Northern regiments, are *extremes of heat and cold*, and in view of this, I wish every tight-fitting military coat was cast aside, and the loose flannel shirt introduced.

Straw or very light felt hats will be much needed as the season goes on. Remember that climate and bad habits will destroy thousands where the bullet does one!

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30.

P. S.—For a wonder, we have New-York papers of Sunday here to-day, though last week not a single Northern mail arrived—possibly these came by express.

You may judge of the isolation of the city, when I tell you that the arrival and walking (there were no hacks) of half a dozen travelers through the streets made quite a sensation, and some scores of people asked us "How we got here!" Washington is blockaded, except through the grand channel of the "Elkridge Bridge Railroad," with one locomotive and an occasional vessel under armed convoy on the Potomac.

Alexandria and all the supplies from the region behind it are closed to the city. A Virginia dairyman told me he had a great quantity of milk and butter which he had expected to sell in the city, but they would not let him come over. Flour is still $15 a barrel, and I suppose we shall help pay for the stock of things in hotel bills.

I have reason to think that the number of troops here has been exaggerated. Of the United States militia there cannot be much more than 7,000 men. I have from a trustworthy Southern source that the Virginians *do not at all trust their slaves* as they pretend, and that a movement may at any time occur. JEFF. DAVIS' 25,000 men at Richmond are considered here a myth.

FEDERALIST.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, April 26, says:

"It is stated, by the best authority, that Lord LYONS, the British Minister, sent a special messenger to detain the steamer *Persia* at New-York until full dispatches could be forwarded by him to the Home Government. Lord LYONS is advised, I understand, to proffer to the United States Government, for the suppression of the Slave-State rebellion, arms and ammunition, and troops from England and Canada. By the *Persia* he sent out orders for three hundred thousand stand of the improved Minnié musket, and for a vast number of the celebrated rifled cannon. Orders in future are not to be filled in England for the Rebel Government for arms, or ammunition, or ships-of-war.

It is believed that an English and French fleet will be sent to the Southern ports at an early day to coöperate with the United States fleet in the blockade of Southern ports.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has joined with VICTORIA to suppress the Slave State rebellion. It is stated that his offers of service to President LINCOLN are now on their way to Washington.

It is hoped here that YANCEY and his confederate traitors will be seized by France and England, and sent to the United States to be tried and hung under the extradition treaties.

Orders have been issued, it is reported, to the Governor-General of Canada to offer to the United States men and arms.

There are now 25,000 troops in this city. The Capitol and the Treasury are most effectually barricaded with barrels of cement, flour, and the cast-iron plates intended for the completion of the Great Dome of the Capitol. Martial law has been proclaimed over the Capitol. Sixteen thousand barrels of flour are stored in the crypts, together with thousands of barrels of bacon, hogsheads of molasses, and tierces of rice."

A DESPAIRING PATRIOT.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM HON. J. M. BOTTS.

The following letter from Hon. J. M. BOTTS is published in the *National Intelligencer*:

RICHMOND, Friday, April 19, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday has been received. Before this you will have learned through the Press all that has occurred at Norfolk and at this place. But I cannot begin to give you a just conception of the excitement created, not only here, but throughout the whole Southern country, by the proclamation of the 15th, which, in many respects, may be regarded as the most unfortunate document that ever issued from the Government. In the absence of that paper this State could not have been carried out of the Union; with it the Union Party and the Union feeling has been almost entirely swept out of existence. You cannot meet with one man in a thousand who is not inflamed with a *passion for war*, and every one seems to regard the proclamation as a declaration of war for the subjugation of the entire South and for the extermination of Slavery; reason (with them on this point) would as soon arrest the motion of the Atlantic as it would check the current of their passions.

When I saw you in Washington, some ten days since, I had the honor to lay before you and other members of the Cabinet, as well as before Mr. LINCOLN himself, a plan for the settlement of our troubles, through the medium of a National Convention, to give to the Seceded States *leave to withdraw*. I thought then, as I do now, that the plan then suggested was the only solution to the dreadful crisis which was upon us. Since that time matters have assumed a far more frightful aspect, and I now venture to make one more effort to save the unnecessary effusion of brothers' blood; and, in the name of liberty, humanity and Christianity, I implore you to give it your earnest and solemn deliberation.

I need hardly say that no man in this nation has held in higher appreciation the value of our blessed Union; no man has labored more constantly and earnestly for its perpetuation than I. No man's heart can bleed more freely for its loss than mine; no man can mourn more sorrowfully for its overthrow than I will. No man can condemn more severely the immediate causes that have so unnecessarily led us into this awful and terrible catastrophe than I do. Yet, for the first time, after an entire night of sleepless reflection, when I prayed as I never prayed before for wisdom and strength to do my duty, my mind has been brought to the conclusion that a dissolution is an inevitable decree of fate.

I am satisfied that a contest on the part of the General Government, with its perfect military organization, powerful naval forces, its command of money, and its credit without limit, backed by eighteen or twenty millions of people, against eight millions, without military organization, without naval forces, without money or credit, is not likely to be of doubtful result in the end; but after that, what then? Can the Union be preserved on such terms, or would it be worth preserving if it could? After the best blood of the country has been shed in a war which has passion, prejudice, and unnatural mutual hate for its foundation, intensified by the conflict, could the two sections ever be brought together as one people again? And would it not require large standing armies, in constant active service, to conquer and maintain peace? And would not that end at last in a hateful, loathsome military despotism?

If I am right in all this, would not a peaceful separation, not as a military necessity, but as a triumph of reason, order, law, liberty, morality, and religion over passion, pride, prejudice, hatred, disorder, and the force of the mob, be a far wiser and more desirable solution of the problem than such scenes as will result from a purely sectional warfare, (result as it may,) and from which the heart sickens, and the soul recoils with horror?

You may cut, maim, kill, and destroy; you may sweep down battalions with your artillery; you may block up commerce with your fleets; you may starve out the thousands and tens of thousands of the enemies of the Government; you may overrun but you cannot subjugate the United South; and if you could not do it without inflicting an equal amount of misery upon those who are its best friends, and who have stood, so long as there was a plank to stand upon, by the side of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. Our streets may run red with blood; our dwellings may be levelled with the earth; our fields may be laid waste; our hearthstones may be made desolate; and then, at the last, what end has been gained? Why, the Government has exhibited its power, which has never been questioned but by the idle, the ignorant, and the deluded, and for the display of which there will be abundant opportunities without an effort now, on either side, to cut each other's throats.

So far from its being regarded as a betrayal of weakness by the other Powers of the globe, will it not be looked upon in the present emergency as an act of magnanimity and heroism on the part of the more powerful party to propose terms of peace? Let me, then, as a strong, devoted, unalterable friend of the Union (*if it could be maintained*,)—let me, as a conscientious and unchangeable opponent of the fatal heresy of secession, urge upon this Administration the policy of issuing another proclamation *proposing a truce to hostilities*, and the immediate assembling of a National Convention to recognize the independence of such of the States as desire to withdraw from the Union, and make the experiment of separate Government, which it will not, as I think, take them long to discover is the most egregious error that man, in his hour of madness, ever committed.

In five years from this time the remaining United States would be stronger and more powerful than the thirty-four States were six months ago—and you will have a Government permanent and enduring for all time to come, to which all who seek an asylum from oppression may resort hereafter.

I will not undertake to speculate on the experiment of a Southern Republic; my opinions on that subject are well defined, and too well understood to make it necessary that they should be canvassed here. Let it be tried, and let it work out its own salvation.

If this policy can be adopted, all I shall ask for myself will be the privilege of retiring to some secluded spot, where I can live in peace and mourn over the downfall of the best Government—wisely administered—with which man was ever blessed.

I could not willingly take up arms against a Union that I have been taught and accustomed to adore, as indispensable to my own liberties, and I never will raise my hand against my native State, although her arm has ever been against me and mine.

For God's sake, let me implore you to let wisdom, magnanimity, true courage and humanity prevail in your councils, and give peace to a distracted and dissevered country.

I write as one who feels that he is standing on the brink of the grave of all he has cherished on earth; my head is bowed down with grief over the madness that rules the hour, and I pray God to give me the wisdom to know and the strength to perform my duty, my whole duty to my country, my State and my friends. I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

JNO. M. BOTTS.

Hon. EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General, &c.

Will you grant me the favor to lay this last effort to serve my country before the Cabinet at its first meeting? I appeal to you as a native son of Virginia to do it.

J. M. B.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

SEIZURES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fayetteville arsenal has been surrendered by the garrison to 2,200 North Carolina troops, who had assembled to take it, if necessary, by force. The arms and munitions taken were 37,000 stand of arms, 6,000 pistols, 3,000 kegs of powder, and any quantity of cannon balls and shells. Fort Macon has also been seized.

ITEMS FROM MONTGOMERY.

A letter to the Charleston *Mercury*, dated Montgomery, April 17, says:

"I understand that negotiations are now pending, which, when concluded, will give us some vessels which can soon be made into men-of-war. Before many weeks longer the Confederate States will have a nucleus of a navy which will grow, of course, as the wants of the times demand. The applications for *letters of marque* are very numerous, and are granted every day. Privateering will soon become a profitable business to those who wish to engage in it. The last letters were given to a Boston man, who, finding the times hard in the way of peaceful trade, is about to fit out his schooner and try his fortune as a Corsair.

A telegram from Mr. HATCH, Collector at New-Orleans, says very many have applied in that city.

News of the fight at Baltimore has just reached this city, and our people are collected in groups discussing the event. But one opinion is expressed, and that is the President ought at once to march upon the city of Washington."

KIND.

The following important notice appears in the Southern papers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, April 22.

No reason yet to change former instructions. Our policy is not to violate hospitality. Let vessels engaged in private commerce go until war is declared by Congress.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARREARAGES DUE RESIGNING OFFICERS.

The following letter has been addressed to the accounting officers of the Government:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 115.—The amounts found to be due resigned officers from the States which claim to have seceded will be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States. By order,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

TRUE GRIT.

A correspondence, of which the following is the substance, is said to have passed between Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, and Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, on Friday or Saturday of last week, by telegraph:

GOV. HICKS TO GOV. SPRAGUE—"I understand you are about to proceed to Washington with the Rhode Island Regiment. I advise you not to take them through Baltimore, and thus save trouble."

GOV. SPRAGUE TO GOV. HICKS—"The Rhode Island Regiment are going to fight, and it matters not whether they fight in Baltimore or Washington."

A SUPPOSED SPY.

At Annapolis Junction, on Monday, a man calling himself DE GRANVILLE was arrested by Col. CORCORAN as a spy. He was noticed hanging about the camp of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, at that place, and asking questions, and was found in one of the officer's quarters. After being seized he attempted to destroy papers in his possession, but was prevented. The papers showed that he came to get information about the number of troops, their equipment and their feelings and opinions. He claimed to be a reporter for one of the Baltimore papers, but Col. CORCORAN, after telegraphing to Gen. SCOTT, held him by his order, and on Monday night brought him down to Gen. BUTLER, who had not decided what to do with him when our reporter left.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE ARABIA.

The mails from Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, at Boston, from Liverpool April 20, were received in this City Wednesday evening.

The London *Times* of April 20 has an article on American affairs, in which it continues to deprecate a martial solution of our troubles. Its argument is founded on the assumption that the Southern States, being the weaker party, will necessarily stand on the defensive; and that the act which might inaugurate hostilities will necessarily proceed from Washington. Later information will satisfy it of its error in this respect. It will find that so far from maintaining a defensive attitude, the South has chosen violent aggression; and that so far from waiting to repel invasion, it is hastening to invade the soil of the North. The *Times* closes its remarks by saying:

"Up to the beginning of April the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, though said to be in communication with Gen. HOUSTON, was, on the whole, against an appeal to force. But the party in Texas which is disposed to make a stand for the integrity of the Union was increasing in power and resolution. The Western States, too, are indignant that the mouth of the Mississippi should be in the power of a foreign Government, and do not believe in the plan by which goods would be forwarded in bond from New-Orleans, and vessels allowed to pass unsearched up the river. The Republican Press has been demanding indignantly why the Union party, which is notoriously strong in Louisiana and Texas, has not been assisted, and why the Montgomery Convention had been allowed to frame a Constitution, levy an army, and send Commissioners to Europe without opposition, or even remonstrance. Urged by the clamors and taunts of his party, MR. LINCOLN has chosen the bolder course; the Southern Commissioners at Washington had at the last dates given up almost all hopes of a peaceful issue, and expected to present or receive an *ultimatum* immediately. For the events which have since occurred we must wait the arrival of the next mail."

In response to a question of Mr. GREGORY, in the House of Commons, April 18, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the Government had not received any account of the occupation of any portion of San Domingo by the Spaniards. They had, however, received some proclamations which had been issued by Gen. SOLDANHA, in which he declared that thenceforth the sovereignty of the island should be in Spain, immediately after which he caused the Spanish flag to be hoisted. He had also received an account that a vessel-of-war had sailed with troops from Cuba to San Domingo, but no account had been received of its arrival. He had heard from time to time from Madrid, to the effect that the Spanish Government would not accept that transfer of the island; but no official information had reached the Government of what had been done. In the present state of affairs it would not be conducive to the interests of the public service to lay the papers on the table. As for the proclamations, copies of them had appeared in all the newspapers, and there was no objection to their production.

The London Press continues to discuss the Spanish act of annexation, in terms of vigorous condemnation. The *Saturday Review* says:

"The new form of manifest destiny, which consists in the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, is entitled to little sympathy. If Spain were the representative of freedom in tropical America, the good wishes of Englishmen might perhaps attend a Power which strove to counteract American ambition; but Cuba is not only the worst of slave countries, but the centre of the Slave trade, which even the Confederate States at present repudiate. An attempt to reëstablish Slavery in San Domingo would meet with universal reprobation, and, on the other hand, a free colored population in the neighborhood of Cuba would present a puzzling anomaly. It is not impossible that Spain may contemplate further efforts to recover a portion of her former possessions. Unluckily, her civilizing influence in Mexico or in Central America would be combined with a propensity to repudiation and with a proclivity to Slavery."

And the London *Shipping Gazette* predicts that England, France and America, will look with the greatest jealousy and disapproval upon the attempt of Spain to play in St. Domingo the injurious and unprincipled game she has so long played in Cuba. We shall probably soon learn that all three Governments have taken steps, if not to vindicate the independence of St. Domingo, at all events to prevent Spain extending her dominion over that island. It is rumored that the frigates and steamers which, according to the American advices by this mail, had left under sealed orders of the Federal Government, are destined, not for the South, but for St. Domingo; and this demonstration will, in all likelihood, be followed by the appearance of French and English squadrons of observation in the Haytian waters. The reserve exhibited last night by Lord JOHN RUSSELL leads to the belief that Her Majesty's Government incline to some course of action which it is not desirable at present to make public, and if so, we may fairly infer that such a course can only involve a policy of repression.

The London *Advertiser* makes the following announcement:

"We are enabled to state that Prince DON JUAN, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Col. LEIZELL, and M. JACQUES, a French gentleman, left London a few days ago for Spain. As they could not pass through France, they proceeded to their destination by sea. Before the Prince departed, he was waited upon by many of the most distinguished Spanish friends of Constitutional Government, resident both in this country and in France, to ascertain whether his Royal Highness still adhered to those principles of Constitutional Government which he had lately avowed in his letter to VICTOR EMANUEL, when recognizing him as King of Italy, and also in his recent proclamation to the Spanish people; and we are gratified in being able to add that Prince DON JUAN not only renewed his protestations and pledges in favor of constitutional Government in Spain—including perfect religious toleration and the entire liberty of the Press—but that he did so with an explicitness and emphasis which left no doubt whatever of the sincerity with which his Royal Highness spoke. The moment of DON JUAN's landing in Spain to hoist the constitutional flag, will depend on circumstances, though it is fully expected to be almost immediately. We are in possession of the name of the place at which he is, in the first instance, to take up his quarters, but do not think it expedient to mention it at present. Suffice it to say, that it is a most convenient spot whence at any moment to make a descent on the Spanish coast.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The New Butterfield Contract—Gold Discoveries in British Columbia—Mercantile Intelligence.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, May 1.

The Pony Express passed here last night, at 9:30 o'clock, bringing the following summary of news from the Pacific coast:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 20—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 18th, ships *Flying Eagle*, New-York; 19th, *Belle of the Sea* and *Northern Light*, Boston; 20th, *Goddess*, Boston. The schooner *Ida*, of Philadelphia, was spoken per *Northern Light*, on the 25th ult., in lat. 23° 3′ north, lon. 112° 48′ west; signaled ship *Victor*, with loss of topgallant mast and jibboom; Feb. 6, lat. 57° 44′ south, lon. 66° 50′ west, saw whaling bark *Commerce*, bound west; March 17, lat. 53° 80′ south, lon. 107° 22′ west, spoke bark *Morning Star*, MORTON, 42 months out, 1,000 barrels sperm.

Sailed, 17th, ship *Electra*, Sidney; 19th, bark *Carib*, on whaling voyage; 20th, *Galconda*, Liverpool; steamer *Golden Gate*, carrying 280 passengers and $826,000 in treasure, $750,000 of which was for New-York.

The excess of stocks generally, the late liberal arrival of goods, and the advices by every conveyance of continued heavy shipments in this direction, have united to force some activity in trade, with a general weakening effect on the market. The fullest demand of which the country is capable, is needed to keep the market where it now is. Buyers are enabled to obtain concessions from the extreme low rates quoted as current; sellers congratulated themselves on the completion of every bargain, and buyers doubt their prudence. Domestic liquors all lower. Wheat and Barley continue to arrive freely from the interior, and the export demand holds on longer than was expected.

The ships recently chartered are the *Grace Darling*, to London; *Romance of the Sea* and *Spitfire*, to Liverpool; and *Talisman*, to Cork. The *Mary Robinson* obtained a freight to New-York to load in Coleman's line. There is still a demand for tonnage, and rates promise to be sustained. The *Revenue*, *Peruvian*, and the *Flying Eagle* are the only disengaged vessels in port.

Messrs. J. W. DENVER and SAMUEL SMITH have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington with vouchers, and adjust the California war debt with the Federal Government.

A charge of bribery and corruption, involving the integrity of a portion of the Assembly Committee on Claims, is being investigated by a Special Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Senate has amended the act passed last year, offering a bonus of $60,000 to the company building the first telegraph between the Mississippi and the Pacific, extending the time for the completion of the work, without forfeiting the bonus, to six months. It is believed the Assembly will concur.

The stocking of the Western and the Overland route for the mail service, under the Butterfield contract, has been commenced. The company purpose establishing stations every twelve or eighteen miles, across the continent, each station to be well supplied with men, horses and coaches; the first coach to leave California between the 15th of June and 1st of July. The trip will be made probably overland in fifteen days.

A public dinner is proposed for Senator LATHAM on his arrival, by his friends in San Francisco.

The Legislature has changed the election laws, so that the Municipal elections for San Francisco shall hereafter be held in May instead of September, when the State election takes place.

Late accounts from the Mariposa Company state that the Fremont Dam will be repaired, so that all the Quartz mills can resume operation within two weeks.

A gold excitement is prevailing at Los Angeles, based on recent reported discoveries in the mountains to the south-east of that place.

The Assembly yesterday passed the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by a vote of Ayes 61, Noes 9; the members voting in the negative representing the ultra secession wing of the Assembly.

The Mariposa *Gazette* says that one-third of the population of that country will pass the Summer across the mountains at Moro Coro, Washoe, &c.

The steamer *Cortez* arrived this morning, bringing Victoria papers to the 15th, and Portland and Oregon to the 17th.

There is great excitement in all the Northern regions as to new gold fields in Nez Percez County.

The Portland *Advertiser*, of April 17th, says that the news received by the last trip of the *Julia* is confirmatory of the richness of the Nez Percez mines.

Mr. GEARY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in conjunction with the Agent of Cain, has effected an agreement with the Nez Percez Indians, to open a portion of their country mines, with a provision for a military force in the vicinity of the mines, to preserve peace and order.

British Columbia papers report the discovery of rich gold diggings in the Caraboo country.

A correspondent of the Victoria *Press* says that a company of French Canadians struck coarse gold diggings in the neighborhood of Lake Kalloofs, in the Ridge Mountains, running from Simil Kammen to Cariboo.

The *Colonist* says that the export of gold from Victoria for the quarter ending March 31 is $218,000, being an excess of $42,000 over the corresponding quarter last year. The same paper recommends the purchasing or building steamers for the Victoria and San Francisco trade direct, in case the offer to be made to the proprietors of the *Santa Cruz* is rejected.

The Grand Jury of Victoria have presented SHELDON's Mammoth Gift Enterprise as a nuisance, and the proprietor amenable to the law.

Crowds of people are leaving Victoria, Oregon and Washington Territories for the different gold districts.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 3014, 2466, 3484, 3338, 3806, 3868, 2162, 2186, 2410, 3379, 3068, 3071, 1851.

Important Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Betts.

TOWAGE—PERILS OF THE SEA—PILOT—CONTRACT MADE ON SUNDAY.

Edward M. Robinson et al. vs. *The steamtug William H. Webb.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the ship *Shooting Star* to recover the damages occasioned to the ship by being towed on a shoal. The libel alleged that in March, 1859, the tug being in Boston and the ship in Portsmouth, N. H., the master of the tug made an agreement in the following words:

BOSTON, March 19, 1859.

I agree to tow the ship *Shooting Star* from Portsmouth to New-York and furnish coast pilot for $625, and also to furnish my own hawser free of charge. To be at Portsmouth to proceed Monday noon.

CHARLES HAZZARD.

That the tug took the ship in tow, and while going through Vineyard Sound at about 3 A. M. of March 23, the ship was run ashore on Tuckernuck Shoals, as the libelants alleged, by negligence of the tug, whereupon the hawser was cast off and the tug came to anchor, and though the ship made signals for assistance the tug did nothing for half an hour; then spent another half hour in trying to get up her anchor, finally slipped her cable and backed down towards the ship but without taking the hawser, suddenly abandoned the ship without making any effort to get her off. That the ship was driven further on the shoal, and driving over her anchor, stove a hole in her bottom and filled with water, and her master had to go to Boston for help to get her off and by reason of this libelants were damaged to the amount of $17,500, which they claimed to have been occasioned by the neglect of the tug and recoverable against her.

The owners of the tug denied that the writing was an agreement to tow and be responsible for piloting, which they said the master of the tug had no authority to make, and, moreover, being signed on Sunday it was not valid as an agreement, but was merely a memorandum of the amount which the tug was to receive; that the tug took no responsibility at all as to the piloting of the ship, but the ship was under the charge of a regular pilot, and the tug was only responsible for reasonable care and skill in the performance of her towing service. That the running of the ship was occasioned by no neglect on the part of the tug or the pilot; that the weather suddenly became foggy, but it was not prudent to come to anchor where they were, and they kept on slowly, but the pilot missed his way in the fog; that the tug waited till the fog should clear away to know where they were; and when it did clear away a violent storm sprung up, so that the steamer was unable to get a line to the ship or render her any assistance, whereupon they went to Edgartown for assistance, and came back with the agent of the underwriters, but still found they could do nothing, and going back to Edgartown there learned what the master of the ship had done, and that the services of the tug were not needed. That after the ship was got off and carried to Hyannis the tug went there and rendered her services to complete the towage, which was refused. And that the damages were not occasioned by neglect on the part of the tug, and she was not liable therefor.

Held by the Court—That the only direct and positive evidence as to the question whether the ship was towed at the responsibility of her owners or that of the steamer, is the written agreement signed in Boston.

That this agreement, though void as a contract to be executed in Boston, was valid as one to be performed on the high seas, and out of the jurisdiction of the State of Massachusetts.

That this writing is not, perhaps, to be regarded technically as an agreement upon which the remedy is sought, but rather as an admission or acknowledgment of the terms under which the steamer was to be thereafter employed. The services, and not the contract, form the true cause of action.

That the law, in the absence of all express contract, will imply that the steamer was entitled to reasonable compensation for towing the ship, and, reciprocally, that she was bound to perform the service with competent skill and fidelity.

That the claimants have not proved that any special contract existed by which they were exonerated from the ordinary liabilities of such undertaking and services.

That they have not proved that the grounding of the ship was caused by perils of the sea or inevitable accident, nor but that it might have been avoided by anchoring the two vessels as soon as the fog came on.

That the libelants are entitled to recover the damages occasioned by the grounding of the ship until the time when the steamboat came to her relief, and proffered her services to remove her from that situation.

That the liability of the steamer for further damages ceased when that offer was made and rejected.

Decree for libelants accordingly.

For libelants, Mr. Lord; for claimants, Mr. Jones and Mr. Van Santvoord.

William O. Haggerty et al. vs. *The ship Shooting Star.*—This was an action by the owners of the steamtug *William H. Webb* to recover $625 for towage services, and also the value of a hawser furnished to the ship.

The facts were sufficiently stated in the previous case.

Held by the Court—That as the steamer was brought back to the ship, their services offered to aid in getting her off, and then to complete the towage services under the agreement, and as such offer was refused, and a hawser belonging to the steamboat was not returned to her, the libelants are entitled to recover reasonable and proper damages and compensation from said ship in the premises.

Decree for the libelant accordingly, with a reference to ascertain the amount.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. *The United States.*—Judge BETTS has rendered his decision in this case in favor of the complainant. The action, as will be recollected, is brought to obtain a perpetual injunction to restrain the United States from enforcing a warrant issued to collect of the property of the complainants the amount of the bond executed by them as sureties of Isaac V. Fowler, late Postmaster of this City.

Judge BETTS orders the perpetual injunction to issue, and as there is no appeal from his decision, the case in this form is ended; and if the Government desire to proceed further, they must commence an action at law upon the bond.

The opinion of Judge BETTS, giving his reasons for his decision, is not yet ready.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Reed* vs. *Porter.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs.

BARNARD J.—*Drewer* vs. *Drewer.*—Proof insufficient. Referred back to take further testimony.

In the matter of the Petition of J. W. Savage.—Order granted, appointing guardian.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Hefferan* vs. *Cleary, Executor, &c.*—Motion granted, with $7 costs, to abide event.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—It is gratifying to know that during the exciting scenes of the past two weeks the great highway of Pennsylvania maintains its deserved reputation for speed and safety. Although its enormous business has been greatly increased by the transportation of troops and munitions of war, its through connections have been uninterrupted. It affords this day the best and most expeditious route for trade and travel that can be found between the East and West.

Where would the United States be to-day without Pennsylvania's great avenue of trade? While in times of peace the blessings of commerce are wafted over it throughout the length and breadth of this broad land, in time of war, it hurls an avalanche of freemen upon the rebellious enemies of the Republic.

[*Philadelphia Press.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 2.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	88	100	Erie Railroad	19¾
3,000	do	88½	100	do	19⅝
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	86	150	do	19½
10,000	Trs 12 ℘c. Notes	101	100	do s30	19¼
10,000	Virginia St. 6s. s3	43½	140	Hudson River R.	35¾
5,000	do s3	43¾	300	Harlem Railroad	12¼
5,000	do s10	43½	150	Mich. Central R.	45
5,000	do s3	44	50	Panama R.	102
6,000	do c	45	100	do s30	99¼
9,000	N. C. State 6s c	60	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s3	58
5,000	do	59	100	do s10	57⅞
20,000	Mo. State 6s	40	250	do s10	58
3,000	Louis. State 6s. c	46	100	do	58⅛
4,000	Brook. City W. L.	96½	565	do c	58¼
2,000	do	97	300	do c	58⅛
3,000	N. Y. C. bds '76	100	300	Galena & Chi. R.	57¼
5	Bank of Commerce	80	220	do	57
14	do	83	50	do s30	56¾
2,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	92	150	do s10	57
15	Park Bank	95	50	do s30	57
130	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	80	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	23¼
75	Cumb. Coal Pref.	4	300	do	23⅛
20	Pac. M. St Co. s30	65	200	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	37¼
50	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	71½	300	do s10	37¼
50	do s30	71	150	Chic. Bur & Qy. R.	56
600	do	71⅞	100	do	55½
100	do s30	71⅛	100	do s30	55¼
100	do	72	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	9

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	76	25	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	72
1,000	U. S. 6s. '81. Reg	88½	50	do s10	71½
500	Trs 12 ℘c. Notes	101½	90	do	71⅞
2,000	Ten St. 6s, '90 s10	46	50	do	72
2,000	do	47	100	do b30	72
15,000	Va. St. 6s s3	45	50	do s10	71¾
1,000	do s10	44	50	Hud. River R.	36½
5,000	Mo. State 6s	40½	5	do	35¾
1,000	Mich. C. 8 ℘Ct. 1st		50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	28¾
	M. S. F. C. B.	95½	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	58½
2,000	E. R. 1 M. B. ex int	89	250	do s30	57⅞
1,000	E. R. 2 M. B. Ex. '64	98	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	57⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.	73	10	do	57¾
5,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	97	100	Cle. & Tol. R. s15	23¼
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	74	100	do b60	23¾
50	Pacific M. S. C.	68	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	55

THURSDAY, May 2—P. M.

The Stock Market, considering that the country is on the eve of great events south of the Potomac, displays unusual firmness to-day, and while speculation cannot be called active, there is a well distributed demand for Government, Railway, and State Securities at prices which are higher by ½@1 ℘ cent. than on Wednesday. Late this afternoon there was a disposition to buy several of the speculative Western shares at the improvement, and 59¼ ℘ cent. was bid for Illinois Central. There was also a firm feeling in New-York Central, and a demand for several of the Border State Stocks. The Government registered Stock of 1881 sold at 88½ ℘ cent., the Coupons at 86, and Treasury paper of the 12 ℘ cent. issue at 101@101⅛ ℘ cent. Large differences are still made in selling Virginias, Tennessees, &c., on a few days' option and for cash. The feeling among the speculators is pretty strong that lower figures must be made for these Stocks after they are fairly involved in civil war; but the amount of cash Stock on the Street, with which to meet maturing contracts as they fall due, is quite inconsiderable, so we have frequent instances of 2@4 ℘ cent. for 3@10 days' time. North Carolinas sold at 59@60, and Louisianas advanced to 46 ℘ cent. For Missouris at 40@40½ ℘ cent. the demand continues good. At the close of business on the Street this afternoon, the following figures were marked:

Central	72¼	Galena	57⅞
Erie	20	Toledo	23¼
Rock Island	37½	Michigan Guaranteed	28½
Illinois Central	59¼	Michigan Central	45¼
Pacific	67½	Reading	31¾
Panama	101½	Missouris	40¼

The English mail by the *Arabia* this morning reports a fair demand for some of the American Stocks in London, though prices gave way, to correspond with the latest from this side. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

> "The market for American Securities remains very firm. There is a good demand for Federal Bonds, and we note inquiry for various State Stocks. First-class Railroad Bonds are much wanted, and very scarce. Transactions have taken place in Atlantic and Great Western Bonds (New-York section) from 77 to 77½. The accounts from the Old Wells close to and in the vicinity of the line traversed by this Railroad, continue of the same extraordinary character, and the products promise to and largely to the traffic now awaiting its completion to Columbus and Warren. Erie, Illinois Central and New-York Central shares have been steady, with a fair demand until yesterday, when, on lower quotations being received from New-York, a fall of 1 ℘ cent. took place on each of them. Consols close 91⅞ to 2 for money, and 92 to ⅛ for account, 9th of May."

The very latest letters from London, written on Saturday, April 20, P. M., advise more firmness in the Discount Market, which had been ruling below the Bank rate of 5 ℘ cent.

The thirty days' notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, referred to yesterday, is now regarded as the preliminary step to the employment of Convertible Treasury Bills in substitution of the remainder of the Loan of June, 1860. These Bills cannot be used until the Funded Stock, authorized under that act, is advertised at par for thirty days. He reserves the remainder of the Loan of February 8, which he can sell under par or substitute Treasury paper, for further consideration, as the notice required in this case is only ten days. The *Commercial*, of this afternoon, remarks:

> "We find that some of our leading financial authorities will probably recommend the Secretary to sell the $9,000,000 in a funded stock at a rate which would pay the lender about 7 ℘cent. per annum; not only to make this amount secure in bullion at once, but to prevent the possible depreciation of Treasury notes, should too many of them be forced upon the market, through the public disbursements at one time. While thus making $9,000 000 secure in gold at New-York, the more distant disbursements could be made in Treasury notes of small denomination, not only to the convenience of the Government creditors, but to the great satisfaction of the Western States, as a medium of exchange and traveling currency."

The Exchange market to day is again quite heavy; the trade demand for Bills on London and Paris, for Saturday's mail, being unusually light for the season. It has been many years since Exchange ruled so low in the first week of May. Instead of being, as usual, one of the heaviest exporting months in Bullion, the present May is likely to witness the anomaly of an importation of a million sterling of English Gold. Merchant Bills are quoted to-day 103½@104¼; Bank and Bankers' 104¾@105½ per cent. No change in Money rates. They are quite easy on call loans.

Messrs. Seyton & Wainwright, of the Stock Exchange, have removed their office to the Insurance Building, No. 49 Wall-street, corner of William.

The Hudson River Road earned in

April, 1861	$136 756
April, 1860	131,605
Increase	$5,145

Annexed is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western Railroad for the last week:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	4,068 17	65,113 10
Shipped South	18,618 15	218 048 15
Total	22,687 12	283,142 05

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	3,803 11	42,800 01
Shipped South	16 931 17	221 435 14
Total	20,735 08	264,235 15

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 2.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 16; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 8⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par@1-10 ℘ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 161 bbls. Ashes, 14 699 bbls. Flour, 725 bbls. Corn Meal, 14,576 bushels Wheat, 1,865 bushels Corn, 75 bushels Rye, 3,165 bushels Oats, 1,147 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,052 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 100 bbls., in lots, at $5 62½ for Pearls and Pots, chiefly the former, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The auction sale of Rio was spiritless, and of about 5,000 bags offered, only 770 bags were disposed of at 12c.@13¾c. ℘ lb., indicating a decline of ½c. ℘ lb. The private sales were 400 bags Laguayra at 14c.@14¼c; 150 bags Maracaibo at 13¾c.@14c., and 500 bags Jamaica at 13¼c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely purchased to-day, but at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 4,750 bales, including 3,000 bales *in transitu*. We quote Middling Uplands, here, at 13½c.@13¾c., chiefly within the range, and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Holders have been generally eager to sell, and, in many instances, disposed to make some concessions to buyers. The demand, however, has been restricted, both for home use and for export. Sales have been reported of 16,000 barrels, in lots, including Superfine State at $5@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40, mainly at $5 25; Superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 60 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is more freely offered and is cheaper. The demand is fair at the reduced prices. The reported sales add up 3,100 bbls., at $5 80@$6 45 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is more sought after, partly for export, at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, to-day, and as holders of desirable lots have been less eager to sell, prices have been quoted somewhat firmer, though not really higher. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 67, chiefly at $1 45@$1 50; Red Western at $1 31@$1 33, chiefly at $1 32; Amber Wisconsin at $1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 27, mainly at $1 26; a small lot of do. do., at railroad dépôt, at $1 20; Northwestern Club at $1 24; Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 22; Red State at $1 26@$1 27 for Spring, and $1 31 for Winter; and small lots of choice White Kentucky at $1 68@$1 70 ℘ bushel. Corn is less active and is drooping. Sales have been reported of 42,000 bushels, at 65c.@66½c. for new mixed Western; 67½c.@68½c. for old do. do.; 68c @69c. for Jersey Yellow; 69c. for Yellow Southern; 71c. for White Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand at 67c.@68c. ℘ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 34c @34½c; Western, at 34c.@34½c., and State at 35c.@34½c ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 850 bales North River, at 67½c.@75c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, mainly for local use, including new, at 15c @23c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Continue quite dull and prices generally nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 30 bbls. New-Orleans at 32c.; 150 bbls. do (by auction,) at 25½c.@29½c.; 22 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.; and 120 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 17c.@19c ℘ gallon.

Stock of Molasses, May 1.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	4,889	1,442	8,138
Cuba Clayed, hhds	2,874	366	1,971
Porto Rico, hhds	1,293	558	3,864
Total hhds	9,056	2,366	14,023
New-Orleans, bbls	8,309	6,706	2,757
Cuba, bbls	267	2,366	2,368

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly purchased, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices, while most holders have refused to sell, unless at an advance on yesterday's closing rates. The market is undoubtedly firmer, though strong efforts are being made to depress it. We have heard of sales of only 500 bbls. at $17@$17 25 (the latter rate for small lots,) for Mess, and $13 25@$13 37½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 8c.@8½c for Hams, and 6½c@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. Sales 550 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is in demand, and is steady. Sales 375 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State ℘ lb. Cheese is in limited request at 5c.@10c. ℘ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 1st of May says: "The Provision market has been very dull. Hardly anything was done during the week, and prices are nominal at the close. There was some demand for Mess Pork in the fore part of the week, at $16 75@$16 87, but this demand fell off at the close. Lard sold to the extent of 900 tierces, at 8⅞c.@9c., in the early part of the week, but there was no demand at close. Butchers' Lard declined to 7c., buyers furnishing barrels; but even at this rate it is not salable at the close. Rough tallow has declined to 4c.@4½c. and dull. Bacon has been neglected, and could have been bought to some extent at 6c.@8c. Bulk meats dull, no demand, though offered at 5c.@7¼c. Holders have pretty generally arrived at the conclusion that all articles in the provision line must be held for some time, and are making their arrangements to do this, so that there is not much pressing on the market. Shipments to any of the Slave States are now out of the question, and the Southern river trade has been abandoned, and the boats all laid up, as regards this city and points above; but not so as regards any point west of this, and consequently large shipments of provisions have been made from thence to the South during the week. The shipments from Louisville were so large that the people there became alarmed lest enough was not left for city use, and in order to pacify the popular clamor, it seems an account of stock was taken there Thursday, when the stock was found to be 23,609 bbls mess pork, 4,500,000 lbs. bacon shoulders, 1,000,006 do. sides and 3,000,000 do. hams, which we presume includes that in bulk. We notice, however, that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has given notice that no more through freight will be received to go over that road. We presume the blockade proclaimed by the Government will be extended to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and commerce upon them be suspended."

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Total old and new.	Last month.	This date last year.
Clear	1,976	1,295	1,131
Mess	19,069	9,983	31,192
Thin mess	700	540	913
Prime mess	456	820	2,166
Flank	35	36	33
Prime	17,240	13,103	19,709
Rumps	900	543	1,246
Refuse mess	350	241	122
Refuse prime	189	125	192
Other refuse	1,639	2,264	1,501
Uninspected	14,451	29,571	16,841
Totals	57,005	58,521	75,054

BEEF.

	Total old and new.	Last month.	This date last year.
Repacked mess	10,182	9,882	6,389
Repacked Chicago mess	8,391	8,197	13,358
Railroad beef	84	433	462
Refuse mess	724	284	988
Other refuse	923	1,281	1,717
Tcs. prime mess	4,217	2,535	6,181
Country mess	2,317	2,214	5,403
Country prime	724	829	1,615
Uninspected tcs	3,414	5,582	348
Uninspected bbls	16,607	24,080	15,530
Total	47,513	55,317	51,989

RICE—Sales 300 tcs. in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ℘ 100 lbs. Toward the close holders claimed much higher rates, and some withdrew their supplies from market for the present.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, and sales have been made of 1,850 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5½c.; 196 hhds New-Orleans (by auction) at 4¾c.@5c.; and 154 boxes Havana, at 4½c.@6¼c. ℘ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, May 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cuba, hhds	42,151	36,953	31,480
Porto Rico, hhds	5,421	6,469	6,454
New Orleans, hhds	6,417	2,695	5,022
Texas hhds	141	117	—
St. Croix	—	—	70
Eng. Island, hhds	348	665	789
Total hhds	54,481	48,899	43,815
Havana, boxes	18,868	14,733	21,614
Manila, bags	—	53,695	160,001
Siam, bags	—	—	13,311
China, bags	15,250	—	45,464
Brazil, bags	5,000	30,400	27,257
Penang, bags	—	3,058	4,357
Batavia, bags	—	188	600
Melado, hhds	2,115	5,452	8,116

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have have been reported of 750 bbls., including 200 bbls. Prison, at 17½c., and 550 bbls. Ohio, at 18c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in Wool, during the past month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "During the past month, the Wool market was rather quiet. An improved demand, however, has commenced, within the last two weeks, for all kinds of Wool suitable for Army and Navy goods, and our manufacturers are paying proper attention to it. Of Domestic Fleece Wools, the demand is principally for good medium and coarse qualities, and a similar inquiry for super pulled No. 1, and such descriptions as resemble them. Extra pulled has been slow of sale; the stock is better. Texas and California Wools have been sold at slightly advanced rates, and have commanded the attention of buyers. Fine Foreign Wools, Cape and Mestizo, have been neglected, and prices are nominal. We have a good stock and selection of both kinds, and the present low prices may lead to more transactions. Medium and low medium foreign Wools have been selling lately at firm rates, and, in some instances, with a slight advance, and the remaining stock, fit for army goods, has become very light and insufficient. Low foreign Wools for carpet manufacture have been in less request since the war began. Orders pending during the early part of April, have since been countermanded. Prices are nominally the same, but a concession of about 5 ℘ cent., or even more, might be necessary to attract buyers again. During the existence of our international war, the imports of Wool will be much smaller than usual, as there is too great a risk for the prospects of remunerative returns. We shall want principally all good medium and low medium qualities. The issuing of letters-of-marque by the so-called seceded or Southern Confederacy, will interfere with shipping interests as much as the blockade of the Southern ports—the latter is necessary, while the former is piratical. The foreign markets (in Europe) have improved since the English bank rates, the French, etc., have been reduced, and the prices of Wool in general are higher than they were a month ago. The uncertainty about a war on the Continent has had a depressing influence, in connection with the news from our own country, else prices would have risen to the former point. In relation to the new clip, commencing this month, the indications are for very low prices compared with those of last year. The buyers for a long time past have been paying too much, this they are convinced of, which when added to the uncertainty of the future order of the trade, must lead us to expect low prices for the Wool of this year's clip."

FREIGHTS—Though rates are now quite low, in consequence of the increased supply of vessels in port, shippers are not offering freight very freely, and the competition among shipowners to secure it tends strongly to depress the market. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 5½d.@5¾d.; Corn, 5½d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℘ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 22s.6d.@25s.; Tallow, 20s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s.3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. 9d @3s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s.6d.@30s.; Cheese, 30s.@32s.6d.; Tallow, 25s. ℘ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 18
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 24
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

City of Wash'ton	New-York	Liverpool	May 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampt'n	May 11
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Hammonia	New-York	Southampt'n	May 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May 25
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington*, will close at the Post-office on SATURDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT
MILITARY SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.
HARDEE'S TACTICS
FOR THE MILLION
CONTAINED

In an eight page Supplement to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*—embracing the School for the Soldier. School for the Company, and Instructions for Skirmishers for Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics—illustrated with 24 engravings.

This valuable work for the rank and file of the Army will be ready for delivery to News Dealers and Periodical Agents, May 3.

Price for 100 copies	$3 00
Price for 50 copies	2 00
Price for 25 copies	1 50

Single copies 6 cents.
Cash to accompany the order.

Three or one cent stamps will be received in payment for amounts under $1.

WM. W. HARDING,
Philadelphia *Inquirer*, No. 121 South 3d st.,
Philadelphia.

THE REBELLION RECORD.
NO. I. 10 CENTS,
Will be ready TO MORROW (Saturday,) at 12.
It comprises:
DIARY OF VERIFIED EVENTS.
POETRY, ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS.
DOCUMENTS, PROCLAMATIONS, SPEECHES, &c.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
No. 532 Broadway, New-York.
No 2 will be ready on Saturday, May 11.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—A GENTLEMAN LEFT HIS HOME at Morrisania on Friday morning; he is 72 years of age, gray hair, five feet six inches in height, dressed in black cloth coat and vest and striped pants; he is supposed to have become deranged. Any information addressed to Mrs. REUBEN HOLDEN, Westchester Co., N. Y., will be most thankfully received by his afflicted family.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD HUNTING-CASED WATCH, patent lever. R. & G. Beasly, Liverpool, makers. No. 26,871; the name of the owner inside of case. Any person returning the same to the office of the Manhattan Gas-Works, foot of West 18th-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked. Pawnbrokers are requested to stop it.

LOST—ON THE 29TH APRIL, IN ONE OF THE Madison-avenue omnibusses, between 37th-st. and Bond st., or in Broadway immediately after getting out of the omnibus at the latter street—A lady's gold watch, having a white face and a chased border around the back. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the owner, at No. 48 South st.

FOUND.—A LACE VEIL WAS FOUND AT THE house of H. J. Raymond on the day of the Ladies' Meeting. It may be had on application at the house, No. 56 9th-st.

$2 REWARD.—A BANK BOOK, NO. 169,015, HAS been lost. The finder will please deliver the same at No. 339 8th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO ATTEND a store and work at millinery and dress-making wishes a situation, at low wages; references given. Address MARY, Box No 115 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chamber maid and plain sewer; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, where she has lived five years, No 50 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SMART, TIDY PROTESTANT girl, well recommended, wants a place as up stairs servant, in New York or Brooklyn. Apply from 2 till 5 o'clock, to her present employer, No. 215 Clinton-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, good City reference. Inquire at No. 4 Jane-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; would do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 7th-av., near 30th st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and to take care of children or do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good recommendations. Apply at at No. 251 1st-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as seamstress and to take care of children; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 567 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most respectable young woman, a situation to do the chamberwork and waiting, assist in washing and ironing in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 277 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; is willing to make herself useful; lived two years in her last place; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 165 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do the fine washing; no objection to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 4 East 35th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl, to do chamberwork, and to assist in the general housework; is willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a home. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 Ann st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation; would do chamberwork and sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has lived in good families and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 110 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 269 West 35th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress; is well recommended by her former employer, whose house she has had charge of. Apply at No. 213 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., until 4 o'clock Saturday.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or the latter alone, by a young woman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 28th-st., near Lexington-av. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City references, as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse in a private family. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Has good references from her last place. Can be seen for two days No. 354 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Best of reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at 118 Eldridge-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young woman; can do all kinds of plain sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen at her present place from 10 to 2, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; has four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting or housework in a small family; Yonkers preferred; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 West 28th-st., in the store, near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl desires a situation in a private family; would assist with washing and ironing, if required; or would do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; will make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 247 East 30th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing, by a respectable girl; has no objection to go to the country. For reference, call at No. 320 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or would do the cooking, washing and ironing for a small family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable, industrious girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; the best reference from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 139 West 46th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by an English girl; best of City reference. Address D. C., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; has City reference. Apply at her present employers', No. 45 East 29th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in best style; as also jellies, blanc manges, cakes, biscuit, pies and soups. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to do a part of the washing; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS COOK, by an experienced woman; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the best City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED. A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as cook, in a gentleman's private family; good reference given. Apply at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store. Can be seen, or address by note, for two days, from 10 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and to assist at washing. Call Friday and Saturday at residence of present employer, No. 21 West 14th-st.

AS COOKS, NURSES, WAITER GIRLS, HOUSEMAIDS, LAUNDRESSES AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations are wanted for a very large number of excellent domestics, recommended by some of the first families in Brooklyn; many of them being Protestants and really most desirable servants, gentlemen's families in the country can find a better class of servants here, and those more willing to go in the country, than at any other establishment, promptness being our motto. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, fifth door from Fulton.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by an English Protestant woman and her daughter; the former as good cook and baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; the latter as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse, &c.; is a good plain sewer; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., corner of 7th-av., Room No. 6. Country preferred.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook; has no objection to washing and ironing, if required; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would be willing to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 West 14th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A young Scotch woman as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 104 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by a respectable Protestant girl, in a small private family. City references. Call for two days at No. 222 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A smart, capable servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is steady, trustworthy and well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 31 Marion-st., corner of Spring, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young English girl, as cook, washer and ironer; would do the general housework of a small family; good references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to go into the country; good City references. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID &c.—TWO young women want situations, one as a good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both wish to live in one family. Call at No. 36 State st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women: one as cook, the other as laundress or would do chamberwork and fine washing; have the best of City reference, and have no objections to the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry st., between Prince and Spring.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as cook. She thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best City reference if required. Also, a respectable young woman wishes a situation as waitress; has no objections to assist in chamberwork; has 4 years of the best City reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and to do general housework; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 16th st., between Avenues C and B, top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, by a person who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 100 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the housework of a small private family, by a respectable young woman. Best of City reference from her last place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 277 6th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go to the country. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, tidy girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best of City references; six years in one place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CUSTODIAN.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a house to care for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 26th-st. Good City reference.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS to go out to work by the day; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 407 3d av.; also, a seamstress, to go out by the day or week.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable middle aged American woman, to do the general housework, or the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family. City references. Apply at No. 66 Carmine-st., 3d floor, back room, for 2 days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's or widower's family; understands the whole routine connected with housekeeping on economical principles; is of very obliging disposition; has no objections to any part of the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON.—A lady of refinement and education desires the supervision of a gentleman's family, or as matron in an Institute, or as companion to an invalid lady, traveling or at home; she would be found invaluable in either capacity. Address H. R. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., top floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A LADY ABOUT MOVING into the country desires to procure a good situation for a very worthy, neat and industrious young girl, to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at her present employer's, No. 138 East Broadway.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to do housework in a small family; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl wants a place in a small, private family to do general housework. Call at No. 68 North-Moore-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation to do general housework in a small, private family, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 138 Suffolk st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, to do general housework or chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 76 Morton-st. for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; has no objection to go traveling to Europe, or as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 42 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; is willing to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No 61 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a competent young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress in a private family; has good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., one pair of stairs, back room.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE.—A lady breaking up housekeeping is desirous of procuring a situation for a faithful and efficient Protestant woman; she is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress; is kind and obliging, and can be highly recommended in every respect. Apply at her present employer's, No. 50 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to the country or to travel; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 606 2d-av., top floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and to do light chamberwork, or chamberwork and sewing. Apply a few doors west of 6th av., No. 5 Patchen-place.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 353 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or to do chamberwork; good City reference given. To be seen for two days, at No. 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, by a respectable girl in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 335 6th-av., near 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and chambermaid and plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 29th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young American woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 438 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a tidy young woman; is a member of the Episcopal Church; should like the care of children; can sew nicely; understands waiting perfectly; should wish to engage with a pious family; no objections to any part of the country or City; can be seen until engaged, at Rev. Dr. Potts', No. 27 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent person as nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; City reference. Apply at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young girl as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby, or of growing up children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress; can cut and fit for children. Call or address No. 31 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City recommendations. Can be seen until engaged at No. 69 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and seamstress; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 84 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; one who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, or make boys' clothes in the neatest manner; can do up lace and embroidery if required; also, French fluting; has a most unexceptionable recommendation from her last place, where she lived eight years. Call for two days at No. 105 East 26th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on sewing machines; no objection to travel; would go out by the day until engaged permanently; best City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress, who understands dressmaking; can make children's clothes; is a good, plain sewer; would do light chamberwork; would live in the country; can be well recommended; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 East 23d-st., from 10 till 2, for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING a knowledge of dressmaking, and accustomed to family sewing, wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid. Would assist in anything required. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as seamstress; can assist with dressmaking or take care of children; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call at No. 335 6th av., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED AS seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, and on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; also hair dressing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 6th av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS, HAVING her own sewing-machine, is desirous to engage with families by the week or month; is an excellent operator. Can be seen all the week at her employer's, No. 9 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 22d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; is willing to assist with chamberwork or take care of children. Call, for two days, at her last place, No. 105 East 18th st., first door to Irving-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress and attend to children or do chamberwork; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothing; has no objections to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 Amity-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 281 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do plain sewing, chamberwork, or would take care of children; would make herself generally useful; no objections to the country; a good home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen at No. 128 White-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; has lived several years in England; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as waitress; would assist in the chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., below 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; good City references given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days. Willing to go a short distance in the country.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of City reference; prefers the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 81 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young Scotch woman as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of references; the country preferred. To be seen at the confectionery store No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., until suited.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation, in City or country, to take charge of an invalid or elderly lady and to sew. Apply, until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 78 East 21st-st.

AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes a situation to take care of an invalid, or a baby from birth; would go as cook in a small family. Apply at No. 19 Orchard-st.

MALES.

AS BAR-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN OF eight years' experience wants a situation as bar-keeper; can produce unexceptionable references; is willing to make himself useful. Can be seen at No. 378 6th av., or address R. Y., same number.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as groom and coachman in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; has lived with the most respectable families in this City and in Europe; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; can give the highest City and country reference from his last employers. Address M. A. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY a respectable married couple, English; the woman as chambermaid and waitress; the man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself useful; best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived two years; no objection to the country. Address W. S., Box No. 129, *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single young Englishman, as groom and coachman; knows his business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he lived two years and three months; has no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; is a thorough groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address S. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Call or address at No. 540 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in the harness store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS a situation as coachman, in a private family; he is a good groom and a careful driver; would be willing to take charge of an garden in summer; has good references from his last two employers. Call, or address M. M., at No. 248 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a Scotchman, a situation as coachman and to assist in the garden; can milk. Best of City reference from his last place. Address J. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young Englishman, as coachman; can show good references. Call at No. 57 West 19th-st., near Broadway, in the store.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, by a young man, sober and willing to make himself generally useful; [illegible]. Address B. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN who feels an interest in a very competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; [illegible]. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 61 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted as coachman and gardener; has a fair knowledge of a green house; [illegible]; would prefer to live in Brooklyn, N. Y., or Orange, N. J.; will be highly recommended. Address M. H. Orange Post-office, N. J.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; is thoroughly understands his business, is strictly sober and industrious, and has two years' reference from his last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom, by a young married man; is an excellent driver, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country; to be seen or address T. C., Brevoort House 8th st. and 5th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; to be seen for [illegible]. Address M. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, 28 years of age, as coachman and groom in the City or country; can make himself useful to his employer; beside the above can produce the best of City reference from his last place for morality and capability. Inquire at No. 158 West 41st-st., or address, for two days, JOHN MITCHELL.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man, who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is a good and careful driver; would take a situation for the Summer months; has good reference. Address G. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single young man, a situation in the above capacity; has no objection to assist in the garden; has very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address, for three days, W. C., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Address E. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address F. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm by a young man who has had 8 years experience or would take charge of a farm; best of references. Address FRONT-STREET, Box 136 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as farmer; he thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is a good gardener; can get first-class reference from his last employer as to capability and integrity. Address L. D., No. 36 Wall-st., care of B. R. Biddle, for two days, or Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man of good character and ability; is well acquainted with the laying out of grounds, gardening, growing hot house and cold grapes, vegetables, and flowers; satisfactory reference given from former employers. Apply all this week, at No. 507 Broadway, in the seed store, or address D. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A GOOD VEGETABLE gardener wants a situation; understands all kinds about a gentleman's place, and is willing to make himself useful; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 9 John st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom by a respectable, well-conducted young man, (English;) perfectly understands his business, and the care and treatment of young horses; can ride and drive well; would act as valet if occasionally required; has had City reference from his last situation; no objection to the country or to travel. Address W. F. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION [illegible] himself useful to his employer, or would drive a horse and car; knows the City well and Brooklyn. Can give the best of City reference. Address, for two days, M. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable single young man, who understands the care of a horse and wagon; can milk cows, and take care of a small vegetable garden, or is willing to work on a farm; reference can be given. Apply or address a note to T. B., No. 96 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, SMART, active and honest, wishes a situation; is a good and careful driver, can also wait on table, and is willing to make himself generally useful about the place; has reference. Apply for two days. Ask for DANIEL, No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young man. Can come well recommended by a respectable family in the City. Advertiser would go as a valet to a gentleman about to travel; no objection to any part of the country. Letters addressed to B. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for 2 days, will be promptly attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE man, a situation as waiter; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; has no objection to travel or go to the country. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., or address F. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—A SMART, CLEAN AND CAPABLE young man, wishes a situation as waiter; has the best of reference, which will show that he thoroughly understands the business in all its departments; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an Englishman; can give the very best of City reference. Address E. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation as waiter or porter in a boarding-house or saloon; understands the business perfectly. Address No 123 East 11th-st., or J. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHMAN, single, a situation to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's country place; would assist in the garden, milk cows and care a horse; understands perfectly keeping grounds in neat order. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days [illegible] at No. 52 1st-av., corner 3d-st., top floor.

A SITUATION WANTED IN A WHOLESALE jobbing house for an active, intelligent boy, between 16 and 17 years of age. Address B. CANTRELL, No. 313 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN English, Scotch or German servant; she must be an excellent washer and ironer; [illegible] must be quick, obliging and tidy in her person. Call at No. 167 Lexington-av., from 2 to 4 P. M.

AS HOUSEMAID &c.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman—English, Scotch or American—to go immediately into the country, about 20 miles below Albany, to do general housework; must understand milking; the best of City references required. Apply at No. 224 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this day (Friday.)

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT English or American middle aged woman as first-class seamstress and to take charge of two little girls. Apply from 9 to 3 o'clock at No. 50 West 26th-st. Best City references required.

LAUNDRESS WANTED.—APPLY AT NO. 146 2d-av.

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INCORPORATED APRIL 26, 1861.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Simpson & Co.—Last Act of Jessie Brown.

WINTER GARDEN—The Quack Doctor—Jenny Lind.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—The Gunmaker of Moscow—The Stars and Stripes—Convict's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Capitola—Curiosities at all Hours.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"The Heart of the Andes"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Some idea of the intentions of the Government may be gathered from our Washington dispatches this morning—enough, in fact, to indicate that the policy to be pursued will not be a temporizing one. A concerted movement of troops towards Baltimore has been commenced, and columns are advancing from Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Annapolis and Washington. Although it is not probable, under the change of sentiment which has taken place in Baltimore, that any further trouble would occur on the passage of troops from the North; yet the military road through the city must be opened under all circumstances, and it is deemed best to open it in the presence of a force sufficient to overawe any latent spirit of rebellion which may still exist. Still other movements, of a decided character, are on foot, the details of which will soon be known to the public. They will, no doubt, be of sufficient importance to distract the attention of the rebels from Washington for some time to come. It is understood that the force of Secessionists stationed at Alexandria—in all about fifteen hundred—left, on Wednesday, for some point further in the interior, after having plundered the inhabitants in the vicinity of everything available. The latest Government advices from Richmond represent the rebel force there as numbering only about seven thousand.

The blockade of the Southern ports declared by the Government will soon be effective at all points. The fleet in the Gulf, having succeeded in placing Fort Pickens in a condition to withstand any attack, will be amply sufficient for all the ports on the southern line of the Cotton States, and such measures have been taken as will render the blockade on the Atlantic Coast one in fact as well as in name. At Norfolk the stoppage of trade is already complete, and all trading vessels, of whatever character, are prohibited from passing in or out.

A story has been going the rounds for several days, without any apparent paternity, to the effect that an armistice had been agreed upon for sixty days, between the authorities at Washington and the secession leaders in Virginia—it having been asked by the former. A note from the Assistant Secretary of State to SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., which we publish elsewhere, thoroughly explodes this secession *canard*.

A dispatch from Annapolis announces the arrival there of the steamship *Baltic*, with Col. ELLSWORTH'S Fire Zouaves on board, in good condition. They seem to have enjoyed the trip, but express disappointment at not being allowed to go through Baltimore. The Fifth New-York Regiment had not yet landed from the *Kedar*, and the Rhode Island Artillery were yet on shipboard. The latter were under orders for important service below Washington. Col. CORCORAN'S Sixty-ninth were holding the road from Annapolis to Washington, squads being stationed along the whole distance within hailing distance of each other. A captain of the regiment had succeeded in arresting a spy at the junction, who had in his possession important papers. It was thought he would be hung. Several other arrests are reported.

The occupation of Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, troubles the Secessionists along the latter amazingly, as it is an important strategic point commanding all the trade which flows down to Memphis and other points below. It is quite likely, therefore, that a demonstration may be made against the Illinois troops there, from the Kentucky shore, as cannon and small arms are already being collected at Columbus, twenty miles below, and at Paducah, which are supposed to be intended for that service. The three thousand troops encamped at Cairo, however, will probably give a good account of themselves in case of attack.

Col. COLT, of pistol notoriety, is now actively engaged in recruiting a full regiment, to be armed at his own expense with his latest improved breech-revolving rifles, with sabre bayonets. The arms necessary for this purpose are estimated to be worth at least $50,000. He also proposes to have the men drilled and perfected in the use of the arms at his own expense.

The steamer *Star of the South*, with the Twenty eighth Regiment and a company of the Thirteenth Regiment, left this port yesterday probably for Annapolis. A gentleman, just arrived from the latter place, reports that while the Sixty-ninth Regiment were ordered out to guard the railroad, a person was discovered in the act of drawing spikes from the rail, who was immediately shot in accordance with orders received. Another person was arrested with letters containing information of the movements of the rebel forces in the neighborhood. The Sixty-ninth did most efficient service, and bore their privations and labors in the most cheerful manner.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday held its annual meeting. Mr. PERIT was reëlected President, and, on accepting the office, made a patriotic address to the Chamber. A letter was received from Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt, by the President of the United States, of the resolutions of the Chamber, pledging support to the Government.

Two of the officers of the screw-steamer *City of Norfolk*, named CRAWFORD and HORN, who landed 600 slaves on Cuba about a year ago, were arrested, on Wednesday, by two of the Deputy United States Marshals. HORN was released on bail, and CRAWFORD was committed for trial.

The screw-steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool at 11 A. M., on the 17th, and from Queenstown on the 18th April, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated. The steamship *Adriatic*, from Galway on the 23d ult., also reached this port last night. Her advices were fully telegraphed from St. Johns, N. F.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Tuesday night, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 20th ult. On the 17th the *Golden Gate*, with the mails and passengers and $750,000 in treasure for New-York, left for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer. The California Legislature was still in session, and, among other matters acted upon, had passed the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution in the Assembly by a vote of 61 to 9—the nine negative votes representing the secession element. A charge of corruption, involving the integrity of a portion of the Committee on Claims, was also being investigated in the Assembly. The accounts of gold discoveries in Oregon and British Columbia continue as glowing as ever. The Nez Perces mines especially were found to be very rich, and an arrangement had been effected with the Nez Perces Indians to open a considerable portion of their country to mining operations.

The Board of Aldermen having no quorum last evening, adjourned to 5 P. M. on Thursday next.

The Stock Market was firmer by ½@1 per cent, yesterday, and while speculation is not called active, the demand for Stocks is rather in advance of the supply on the Street. Exchange tends to weaker figures, particularly on merchant and transient Bank bills. No change in the rates for money, which are easy at call, but unsettled on mercantile paper.

Cotton was more active yesterday, sales having been reported of 4,750 bales, including 3,000 bales *in transitu*, at, however, reduced prices. Flour and Corn were depressed and tending downward, the demand having been restricted. Wheat was in fair request and was firmer. Provisions were moderately inquired for; Pork advanced. Sugars and Whisky were more sought after; the latter at reduced figures. Coffee was heavy; the auction sale of Rio resulted quite unsatisfactorily. Naval Stores, Hay and Tallow were in demand. Rice attracted more attention, and toward the close, holders claimed much higher rates. The movements in other branches of trade were limited.

For What are We Fighting?

France, said LOUIS NAPOLEON, at the close of the Italian campaign, is the only nation in Europe that fights for an *idea*. On this continent, we are now marshaling a host greater, perhaps, than he brought into the field, to fight, like France, for an *idea*—the paramount authority of the Federal Government; the seceding States denying this authority—the loyal States affirming it.

We have only to go back one step to come at the cause of this wide divergence, which has arrayed brother against brother, and threatens to deluge the country in blood. The Southern planter, a supreme despot within his own little domain, owning his laborers, and relieved of all sense of dependence upon others, has long felt it to be intolerable that a Congress, of which the members from his State compose only one-fiftieth of the whole number, should have the power of prescribing the rule of his conduct. He feels that Government can do little for him, and his sense of obligation is measured by that of benefits received. He has no industry or enterprise off his own plantation. The sails of his ships whiten no sea. He does nothing to develop the resources of distant lands. The only thing he wants is personal protection, and for this he does not look beyond his own State; hence he views with distrust the Federal Government, which, reflecting the sentiments and interests of the whole country, the advancing spirit of the age, and a social organization entirely differing from his, he has long foreseen might some day be brought into direct collision with his fancied interests or ideas.

It was natural that this sentiment which is now arrayed in hostile attitude to the Federal Government should first take form and action in South Carolina, a State in which Slavery is the most thoroughly pronounced, and whose dominant white population are descendants of that turbulent race which so long ruled England and portions of Europe, and who have, through history, been incapable of that degree of subordination necessary to a stable and well-ordered Government, and who, turning their natural love of domination and discord against each other, luckily rid England and Europe of determined foes to human progress and order, and to the charities and amenities of a true Christian civilization.

Opposed to such a sentiment, which is purely negative and hostile, and which shuts a man up in a castle from which to sally only on predatory expeditions and to retire in self-defence, is that truly expansive and cosmopolitan spirit of the North which seeks aggregation, by a similarity of laws, pursuits and industries, and by that mutual dependence which a high degree of development of these is certain to produce. A New-York merchant naturally desires that all his customers should be subject to the same laws as himself. Under the Constitution of the United States, it was so. The State of South Carolina having seceded from this instrument, he is coolly informed that his customers in it will *not* pay. He has no means whatever of enforcing his rights. So far, consequently, is the field of his operations curtailed. This is the reason why secession is so hateful to the Northern ear. New-York, to-day, has investments in other States to the amount of $1,000,000,000. Should all the States "shoot madly from their sphere," the greater part of this vast sum would be lost. A company of merchant princes constructed the Illinois Central Railroad, at a cost of $40,000,000, every cent of which was furnished from the Eastern States and from Europe. Not a penny would have been furnished under the doctrine of *State Rights*. This great enterprise, which has enriched Illinois to the amount of hundreds of millions, would be valueless to its owners, should Illinois follow the example of South Carolina. For this reason it is felt in all the Free States that secession is the destruction of property; that it is pure anarchy, threatening the subversion of society itself. This is the key-note of the great uprising, which has no parallel in history. It touches every man in his tenderest spot. It destroys not only the present, but all hope for the future. The fact that the prevailing sentiment has not yet fully articulated itself, only adds to its intensity. It moves every class in society—the Billy Wilson Volunteers as keenly as the *habitués* in Fifth-avenue. What is the oath to which this regiment subscribes? "The preservation of the Union." What is the imprecation they utter? "Death to Secession."

Such is the attitude of the two sections that now confront each other in arms. It is based upon an idea—the construction of our national chart. It is a difference that must now be settled by the sword, and forever. It is not difficult to foresee which must triumph. The North is cosmopolitan, absorbing whatever is similar in kind. It is creative, infusing with its own faculty and genius whatever it touches. It is in peace what Rome was in arms. Its field is a continent. Its mission homogeneity; but this homogeneity must be of institutions, of industries, and of charities which realize our highest idea of what man is capable. South Carolina is large enough for a RHETT or a WISE—types of despotism and violence—to whom the highest flight of humanity is the breeding and working of slaves; but for a WATT, or a STEPHENSON, or a FULTON—types of that civilization which enfranchises human labor by substituting natural agencies—the world itself is too contracted a sphere.

The issues presented in this contest are as wide as humanity itself. The South seek to destroy nationality by disintegration, completely reversing the motto on our national escutcheon—*one from many*. They propose to make *many* from *one*. For England, a unit, and consequently the mistress of the world, they propose to restore the *Heptarchy*, by which her resources were wasted and her power neutralized by miserable wars. The South deny the capacity of our people to constitute a great nation. Its fundamental principle is the essential condition of barbarism. Its bond of union is always at the mercy of wild gusts of passion. Savages form *tribes*, never Empires. Admit the principle embodied in the Constitution of the Confederate States, and the South will soon be made up of tribes, not of nations.

The North believes in a higher destiny. Its mission is not only to subdue a continent, but to make it homogeneous in its institutions and ideas, and to render it a fitting theatre upon which the highest drama of human life yet brought out is to be enacted. The contest in which we are engaged is not an American war, but a war of humanity, which enlists in our cause every noble sentiment and impulse. Every inventive brain and every lover of freedom range under our banner, rendering us as invincible as Truth and Justice themselves.

Forward!

Thank God! we have ceased to talk about defences. The mighty uprising of the loyal States have rendered such language unnecessary, and the people would no longer brook it. While there was a prospect of peace, the North, the East and the West were quiet. They deprecated war. They clung to the hope that secession was a madness of the hour, from which the Cotton States would recover after a brief experience of the evils which they were bringing upon themselves. From this delusion they were aroused by the thunder of hostile cannon and the tramp of armed men. The tide of rebellion came rolling up from the Gulf, seducing the integrity and corrupting the patriotism of the Border States. For a time the Capital itself was almost at the mercy of the traitors. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD promised it to their followers as a spoil, and the rebel States counted upon it as already their own. They saw in imagination their flag waving above the National halls, and their rebel chief installed in the Executive mansion. When Virginia cast her fortunes with secession, they were sure of their prey, and the slaughter of the volunteers in Baltimore removed the last doubt of its acquisition. They looked for hosts of armed men from the North and West to swell their invading legions, whose hatred to the Administration would hurry them into treason as black and damning as their own. The great City of New-York was, to their deluded senses, a second Charleston, waiting only the proper time to seize the National armories and fortifications, or a New-Orleans, to plunder the Treasury and the Mint, and, by a union of forces, establish the new Confederacy from the Canadas to the Gulf.

From this strange hallucination they have been awakened by the visible presence of a stern and terrible reality. At the sound of the cannon that opened upon Sumter, a hundred thousand men sprung into line as if by magic, armed and panoplied for defence of the Constitution. Behind these, but visible in the perspective, were a quarter of a million more ready to move, and above them all floated the banner of the Union. New-England sent forward her legions. The North, the Middle States, and the Great West, poured out their armed hosts. From the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, from the Lakes to the line of the Slave States, there was but one heart and one voice. Not one word of apology for treason was heard; not one pulsation of sympathy with secession was felt. Everywhere, in town and country, city and hamlet, a stern and fierce enthusiasm prevailed, and it was all for the Union. The great commercial Metropolis, on which secession had relied for aid, was a unit, sound, impregnable for the Union. From every steeple, every spire and minaret, every tower and battlement, every house-top, floated the Stars and Stripes. At the tap of the drum ten thousand soldiers sprung to their feet armed and ready for the battle, while thirty thousand more wait but the order to move. A call went out from Washington for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and a quarter of a million of men proffered their services, anxious to be enrolled.

Not alone in men have the loyal States manifested their devotion to their country in this the hour of its first great peril. Their treasures are being poured out like water, without grudging and without stint. Every heart and every purse is open, and the sinews of war follow in abundance this outpouring of popular sympathy. By this outburst of patriotism all party lines have been obliterated, all party ties sundered, all party platforms annihilated, all party organizations shivered. We have no longer a Democratic party; no Republican party; no Radical, no Conservative parties. All have been swept away, or rather merged and consolidated into one great, irresistible, overwhelming Union party, ignoring past associations and prejudices, and standing together a compact and harmonious brotherhood, in defence of the Constitution. In all the free States there is but one heart, one resolve, one purpose, and that is to uphold the Union in its integrity, as it was handed down to us from our fathers. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the great lakes, the flag of the Union must again float. Not a star must be stricken from its azure field, not a stripe from its flowing folds.

Once more we thank God that the talk about defence has ceased; that the backward movement has terminated. With an army of one hundred thousand men in the field, it will not do, nor will the spirit of the nation permit that we should recede or stand still. Henceforth "FORWARD!" will be the cry; "*En avant!*" the watchword; and woe to the Administration, the organization, or the State that shall brave the onward rush. The nineteen millions of the North, the East and the West, are thoroughly aroused. Their account with treason is made up, and the reckoning must be had now. They have resolved to meet rebellion, not on Northern soil, but on its own battle-ground, in its own strongholds. The question is no longer as to the defence of the Capital, of fortifications, or of harbors, but whether we have a country;—whether this great Republic, around which cluster so many glorious memories of the past and so much of hope for the future, shall be shivered, leaving in its piled up ruins another melancholy record of human wickedness, of national madness and folly.

RETURNING REASON.—Maryland is coming to her senses. The Stars and Stripes float again over the National buildings of Baltimore. They were run up on Wednesday with a great shout from patriotic citizens, and loyalty thus looms again in the Monumental City. To what extent the march of regiments of volunteers, and the army of reserve may have inspired this exhibition of patriotism, it is not now profitable to inquire.

But we respectfully suggest to Gov. HICKS, that there must be a passage through Baltimore to the National Capital, which will be safe for quiet citizens, and Government troops marching in the service of their country, to travel, and that it rests with his people to determine whether such passage shall be along the ordinary streets, or a *very broad Boulevard*. We suggest, too, deferentially, that the blood of patriotic men which stained the pavements on the 19th of April is unavenged, and that the murderers who shed it, walk the streets by daylight. The law's retribution, or a fiercer and sharper scourging to be had some day, will be the alternative. Brave men marching to the defence of their country cannot be slaughtered with impunity.

Southern Exiles and American Citizenship.

Well-informed Southern loyalists, now in this City, who have recently fled from their native section, estimate that not less than twenty thousand loyal American citizens have fled or been driven from the revolutionary States during the last month, because they would not renounce their allegiance to the American Government and flag. From Virginia and North Carolina, as well as from the seven Confederate despotisms, there are daily arrivals here of companies, families and individuals, fleeing from the wrath of white savages more desperate and inhuman than the red savages they have superseded—many of whom have been subjected to barbarities that make us blush to believe they could be perpetrated by our country men. On only one day of last week five carloads of white fugitives were reported as having arrived at a single point in Pennsylvania; on the succeeding day a Presbyterian clergyman from Mississippi arrives with a hundred and fifty other refugees fleeing for life; on another, three hundred mechanics escape from Richmond, twice as many from Memphis and other towns in Tennessee, and so on; in fact, from almost every village of the far South come the reports of flights, or hangings, or floggings, or imprisonment or banishment of those who dare remain faithful to the Constitution, while of course of more than half the assassinations and persecutions that actually do occur, no report is ever published and no account ever reaches the civilized world. A gentleman who has just escaped the clutches of the half-Cannibal chivalry of South Carolina avers that in Columbia, (from which he hails,) Charleston, and other towns of that perfidious little despotism, the chronic reign of terror which has prevailed for the last dozen years has been intensified, till now it is more relentless than that which under Bomba and Bombaline has so lately called down the execration and the vengeance of mankind. Age is not regarded; sex is not spared; character or honorable repute are of no avail—whoever will not bow down before the black and infernal deities which they worship, is thrown into the den of wild beasts to be destroyed.

Men and women have been scourged, in many cases to death; scores have been hung; hundreds thrown into dungeons, where now they lie in solitariness, praying for the deliverer and avenger. *Black lists* of those true to their country have been made out in almost every town, and, in many cases, under the most terrible penalties, they have been notified to leave the homesteads where they were born, and deprived of the property they had inherited for generations. Some of these unfortunate exiles have made their way hither penniless and friendless, and with no hope of ever regaining their ancestral estates except by the sword. The only crime alleged against these men is, that they will not abjure the sacred Constitution which was sealed by the blood of their fathers and ours, nor make war upon a Union consecrated by the tears and triumphs of near a hundred years.

Besides the thousands of loyal citizens who have been thus exiled, endungeoned and assassinated, there are of course tens of thousands of others equally loyal, who, unable to escape and unwilling to subject their helpless families to persecution and insult, have bowed their heads before the storm, and now seemingly acquiesce in what they hope will prove to be but a temporary ebullition of political intoxication. They think it vain to contend unarmed with a rabid beast; but they wait hopefully for the hour of help and deliverance. Maryland furnishes a notable and very striking instance of this. Ten days ago, when a rabid and bloody mob got temporary control of the State, it appeared for the moment to be almost as unanimous for disunion and revolution as South Carolina; now, when the presence of Federal troops renders loyalty safe, union is found to be the predominating sentiment in nearly every county of the State. There can be little doubt that the same state of things would be found in Virginia and most of the other rebel territories; with a strong protective military force stationed in Richmond, and with the rabid conspirators and assassins secured beyond danger of escape on Blackwell's Island, the sentiments of peace and union would spring up as rapidly and vigorously, and exhibit themselves as boldly, as they now do in Maryland.

Both the Constitution and the honor of the United States demand that these, our hapless fellow-citizens, be not left a prey to the howling conspirators who have now temporarily seized the reigns of power and stolen the weapons of defence, and who, unhappily, have succeeded by fraud, falsehood and fear, in entrapping so many ignorant and deluded men to their support. We cannot forsake these, our brethren, if we would; history will stamp us with eternal infamy if we even deliberate upon it for a moment, while general disintegration and hopeless political ruin, and a permanent abnegation of all the rights and honors of American citizenship, will be the certain result of our so far neglecting our own duties as citizens as to fail to sustain, at whatever cost, the rights of every American citizen, wherever he may be, and however and by whomsoever those rights are menaced or destroyed.

How long shall it be before an invincible army of free citizens shall lead the van for the returning fugitives of Virginia, and furnish a shield for the multitude of loyal but humiliated citizens yet to be found in every State from the Potomac to the Rio Grande? How long shall it remain a capital crime in eight or ten of these United States to swear by the Declaration of Independence and to abide faithful to the Constitution?

The Government and the people must very soon teach the traitors of the Gulf what it has already taught foes more powerful than they, that while a star remains in the American flag, or a forlorn hope can be found to rally around it, woe to every audacious rebel who treads upon the humblest or feeblest citizen who seeks protection under its folds.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.—The President has appointed GEORGE F. DUNNING, Esq., Superintendent of the Assay Office in this City. Mr. D. is a man of excellent character, and though a Republican, has never been an active politician. The appointment is one which will commend itself to general favor.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who resigned on the 5th of March, but has been discharging the duties of the office since that time, until the appointment of his successor, has proved himself an upright, efficient and popular officer. He has received and paid out enormous sums of money, amounting sometimes to twenty millions a month, and has never lost a dime. He is a man eminently "fit to handle bullion." We understand that he goes to California to take charge of the quicksilver mines.

A Member of the Peace Society.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is again attended by his Provisional Congress. He has assembled that body in extraordinary session, and the reason is thus set forth in the Message which he addresses to them:

> "The declaration of war made against this Confederation, by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, rendered it necessary to convene Congress, to devise means to *replenish the Treasury*, and for the defence of the country."

This allusion to an empty treasury, so soon after the triumphant success of the Confederate Loan of $15,000,000, is a little surprising, and to our minds a little ominous. And it throws no inconsiderable light upon the subsequent development of tone and purpose contained in the Message. The following, for instance, brings before us JEFFERSON DAVIS in an entirely new character, and inclines us to regard him as one of the mildest members of the Peace Society, instead of the Cœur de Lion of Southern conquest:

> "*We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession from the Free States.* All we ask is *to be let alone*, that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will and must resist to the direst extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword *will drop from our grasps*, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of *amity and commerce, mutually beneficial*."

Our recollection is that Mr. DAVIS' War Minister, in a recent address to the mob at Montgomery, declared that the flag of the Confederate States should float over the City of Washington before the 1st of May. We know that we cannot take up a paper from any portion of the Confederate realm that does not glow with accounts of the uprising of Southern people, who are to be led by JEFFERSON DAVIS to Washington—to Philadelphia—to New-York—on a grand march of conquest. We know that already the emissaries of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS have appeared in New-Mexico and Arizona, territories regularly acquired and possessed by the United States, and that they have stirred up rebellion there. We know that Mr. DAVIS, by well-plied personal appeals, assails the official integrity of officers both of the Army and Navy of the United States, and in many cases that he has succeeded in seducing such from their loyalty. We know that his adherents have seized forts, dock yards, mints, arsenals, ordnance and treasures belonging to the United States, until the aggregate of spoliation amounts perhaps to fifty millions of dollars. All this looks to us like conquest, and a persistent purpose of conquest. But yet Mr. DAVIS says he "seeks no conquest!"

Again, have not Mr. DAVIS' emissaries approached every State with whose fidelity to the Union he thought he could tamper, and spread before the Governors and legislative bodies all the artful and glozing arguments that could be framed by a fertile ingenuity, to induce them to withdraw from their allegiance to the established Government and join him in his revolt? And yet he says that he "seeks no aggrandizement!"

And finally, has not Mr. DAVIS, in every instance of violence and war that has occurred between the United States Government and his Confederate States, been the aggressor? Did not his adherents raise troops, encompass forts, erect hostile batteries, besiege garrisons, cut off their supplies, threaten them with starvation, and finally did they not open a murderous fire of shot and shell upon a feeble band of true-hearted soldiers of the Union, whose only offence was that they occupied a National fortification and floated over it their country's flag? And because this daring attack on the nation's honor is repelled, the innocent Mr. DAVIS declares that "Mr. LINCOLN has made war against him." *He* only "asks to be let alone!"

Truly, Mr. DAVIS is a bright and shining light of the Peace Society! But let us suggest to him that there is a mode of preserving the peace that even his great attainments have not yet reached. If he asks to be "let alone," then should he learn to *let others alone*. When he ceases to assail a Government that existed before he was born—that gave him a being, a home, an education, employment, wealth and honors far beyond his deserts—*then* may he be assured that he will be "let alone."

But until he does learn this modesty, this propriety, and this duty of a good citizen, he may rely on having all his assaults repelled; and at the end of all his efforts to "replenish" an exhausted Treasury, he may be made to feel the terrible and avenging arm of a much wronged country, putting him away, where he will be sure to let others alone and to be "let alone" himself.

The Gosport Dry Dock.

The following note from our late Virginia correspondent definitely settles a matter about which doubts have been entertained:

> "This morning's *Tribune* contains, in its special telegraphic correspondence from Washington, the following:
>
> Despite the statement in the *Herald*, the dock at Norfolk *was blown up*. An officer of the Expedition tells me he saw the match applied to the train, and afterward, when confined in the city, heard the consequent explosion.
>
> If it be of any moment for the public to have the exact truth in this matter, I am able to state that at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, after the Navy Yard had been evacuated and fired, I stood upon the gate of the Gosport Dry Dock and know that it was *entirely uninjured*. I conversed with the man who took out from the culvert underneath the dock entrance the fifteen kegs of gunpowder placed there to blow up the work, and I saw the water turned into the dock to extinguish any latent spark that might by possibility linger near any explosive compound other than what had been removed.
>
> The 'officer of the expedition' who expresses a contrary opinion, should remember that all the officers of the expedition left the scene too *expeditiously* to know the results. The explosion heard by the one bearing the present testimony was doubtless the firing of the guns left charged on the *Pennsylvania*." YORK.

GEN. WOOL.—This veteran officer, who has contributed so largely to the dispatch of troops from this City to Washington, has been "recommended" by the General-in-Chief to return to his head-quarters at Troy, for the recovery of his health, which is "known to be delicate." It is difficult to regard the assignment of this reason as sincere. Those who have seen Gen. WOOL in the performance of his duties in this City, would never have suspected that his health demanded his retirement.

The Union Defence Committee passed a series of resolutions commending, in the warmest and most emphatic manner, the aid received from Gen. WOOL in sending troops for the defence of the Capital. We believe Gen. WOOL came here without orders,—at a time, indeed, when it was impossible, owing to the interruption of communication, to receive any orders from head-quarters. Probably this was in violation of military etiquette, but it was a step of the utmost importance, and one which was warmly welcomed by the people.

A Very Great Outrage.

We have strong sympathies with our oppressed fellow-men, as all good citizens ought to have. It is therefore with immense indignation that we have read the account of an outrage lately perpetrated by one of the United States old "war-dogs" down near Fort Monroe. The wrong-doer is no other than the United States man-of-war *Cumberland*, not long since feloniously towed out of Gosport Navy-yard.

The story of this incredible wrong is told with stinging severity by that patriotic sheet, the Norfolk *Argus*, and as the indignant eloquence of that sheet far exceeds our own capacity to harrow up men's souls and make each particular hair stand on end, we shall adopt much of its language in spreading the account before an interested and eager public. Here it is:

The steam-tug *Young America*, (suggestive name) belongs to the citizens of Norfolk, a town that has lately thrown of "the galling yoke of slavery" to the United States and assumed the right of doing whatever she pleases. On Wednesday, a week or more ago, this tug was hired to go down to Hampton Roads and tow up to Norfolk the *Ann Colby*, laden with molasses and other sweet things from the West Indies. "*The consent of Commodore Forrest of the Virginia Navy*, was obtained to the use of the tug." On getting to the Roads, the tug could not find the schooner *Colby*; but being bent on an errand of mercy, she saw a schooner at anchor having her flag hoisted, Union down, "signal of distress." This pathetic appeal the tug could not resist, and started towards her to render assistance. Surprising to say, a boat from the *Cumberland* put out about the same time towards the same unhappy schooner that had her "Union down." Here were two good Samaritans; and unhappily "two of a trade can never agree." The tug getting a little the advantage in speed in its errand of mercy, the long-boat of the *Cumberland* uncivilly sent a shot whizzing over her head. The tug regarded this as an intimation to stop; and before she could do so the *Cumberland* repeated the admonition by a terrible shot of her own, which cut right through the tug's forward bulwarks! The *Cumberland's* boat then came up and took both tug and schooner in charge—the tug, because she was wounded through the nose, and the schooner, because she was in distress. This latter was soon relieved of divers *gun-carriages*, and other indigestible articles contraband of war, and her crew were locked up as indifferent citizens. The tug, at latest dates, was sufficiently recovered to do active service as a guard boat in the Hampton Roads, in the service of the United States!

The *Argus* does not fail to let Commodore PENDERGAST, of the *Cumberland*, know with what ineffable disgust Gen. GWYN and "Commodore FORREST" and all the big and little Generals and Commodores of Norfolk, regard his conduct. The *Argus* pointedly says:

> "The capture and detention of these vessels is an *outrageous act of war, not only against the State of Virginia, but against the State of North Carolina also*, to which the vessel was bound with a large amount of property on board belonging to her citizens.
>
> We trust that the 'Old North State' will promptly and worthily resent *this indignity offered to her insulted Sovereignty*."

In chronicling this wanton outrage upon the rights of two peaceful and loyal States, whose people never touched a gun in the Fayetteville Arsenal nor at Harper's Ferry, when they might easily have plundered both, we are confident we shall concentrate the judgment of the civilized world as with a powerful lens, upon the wickedest Federal Government that ever blackened the eyes of a Virginia *Argus*. It may add to the Federal misery, and doubtless it will, to know that another Norfolk paper denounces the *Cumberland* roundly as an "Abolition fleet," which defiles Virginia waters.

PASSING AROUND THE HAT.—We are informed that circulars have been received by certain of our prominent inventors inviting them to register at the Patent Office in Montgomery, rights granted them by the United States Government. Neglect to take this step will be considered tantamount to a forfeiture of the patent so far as the C. S. A. are concerned. It is useless to allude to the glaring dishonesty of such a course as this, or to urge the argument that every inventor who has taken out a patent at Washington, purchased rights from the seceded States which no act of theirs can invalidate or revoke. Of course all considerations of this kind are ignored by the rebels.

Our inventors, however, need not be alarmed at this threatening demonstration. Confederates have no facilities just at present for committing any very serious trespass upon their rights; and then for the next few weeks at least they are likely to be occupied with other and more pressing business than constructing cotton gins or sewing-machines. As the rebels have failed to secure official recognition from England or France, this circular to which we have alluded may be considered as an humble petition to somebody to acknowledge the existence of the Confederacy; or more probably, in the sore pecuniary straits to which JEFF. DAVIS is reduced, it is passing around the hat, with a gentle admonition that the smallest favors will be thankfully received, even if they are only fees for registering patents.

When the Confederates will put a stop to this ceaseless trespassing on public and private rights it is impossible to tell. Perhaps they may next notify the Higher Powers that they will repeal the entire Decalogue unless special immunities are granted them during the coming Summer. Certainly they will need the direct interposition of Providence in their behalf should they be shut up in their Southern homes until next October, as they are likely to be.

GOV. PICKENS IN CHARACTER.—The fussy Governor of that fussy little State, South Carolina, seems bent on compelling Virginians to realize the deep humiliation of their present position. The dispatch to his worthy compatriots, LETCHER and WISE, announcing the result of the first day's bombardment of Sumter was only a guide-board to the pitfall which had been prepared for the proud old Commonwealth, and the conspirators themselves must have been surprised at the speedy response which the Convention made to the despairing inquiry with which the message ended: "What will Virginia do?"

Now that the State is fairly entangled in the toils which were so bunglingly spread for it, the recent address of Gov. PICKENS to the South Carolina volunteers must be particularly gratifying to all Virginians. The old gentleman who presides over the destinies of six hundred thousand subjects, more than half of them blacks, is not officially informed whether Virginia with her population of a million and a half is yet a member of that happy family which is represented by the initials C. S. A.;—but what of that? "When I," quoth King PICKENS, "am officially informed that she has joined our Confederacy, I shall consider her a part of our country and defend her or Maryland, as I would defend South Carolina."

But a single parallel to such disinterested and well-directed philanthropy can be found in all history, sacred or profane, and for that we must turn to that memorable moment in the life of that eminent woman, Mrs. MICAWBER, when rising to such a sublime height of self-sacrificing devotion she declared with all the emphasis of an ardent nature, that she would "Never, never, desert Mr. MICAWBER." Poor old Virginia!

MILITARY MOVEMENTS OF OHIO.

Strategetic Points of the West—Ohio Camps—Cincinnati—Cairo—Memphis—Status of the Border States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE GABOURS, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Now that the first rude shock of war is past, and Washington is safe, I thought you would like a more accurate sketch of our Western camp than the telegraph gives you; for I must confess to have lost confidence in that instrument, as a criterion of truth. You have doubtless heard, what is true, that the West is one great martial camp, and no part more so than this staid Ohio, which, if it had been necessary, would furnish an army equal to NAPOLEON'S. Even in our quiet little village, we have companies enrolled, and one has already gone to the tented field, while the charity of women is engaged in preparing an indefinite amount of flannel for the comfort of the volunteers. Such is the picture everywhere before our eyes. But let me give you a military *coup d'œil* of Ohio. Gov. DENNISON has already received an offer of service from more than seventy thousand men. Of this number he may receive thirteen regiments for the General Government and ten for Ohio, making in all about 25,000. Of these, about two-thirds are already in the field. Two regiments, you know marched at the first call, and are in Pennsylvania. About 8,000 are at Columbus, 4,000 at Cincinnati—and companies continually reporting themselves. The whole body of 25,000 will soon be in camp, and put through an efficient drilling. Capt McCLELLAND, who has been in the army, in the Crimean War, and in Mexico, is appointed Major-General, and our people think it a most excellent appointment. The first step of the new General has been to select a new spot for a general Drill Camp. This is on the Miami River and Railroad, seventeen miles north of Cincinnati. It is below the junction of all the railroads East, so that the troops can be transported to or from, with the greatest ease. If the Government will give the order, the Ohio troops will encamp in Richmond (Va.) in four days—any vaporing to the contrary notwithstanding.

A good deal of talk has been had about attacking Cincinnati, and not a few timid people there are quite alarmed. But I have no more idea of Cincinnati being attacked than I have that the French will attack New-York. Why? First, because I have no faith that Kentucky will ever attack Ohio, or that she will go out of the Union, unless there is general agreement, by consent, for the Slave States to separate. Secondly, because Cincinnati is so perfectly defensible that no military man will make the attempt. In regard to the Border States, I remain of the opinion I have always expressed to you, that Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri will not go out of the Union; and I should say the same of Tennessee, but for the strange conduct of JOHN BELL, who, if I understand him right, has betrayed his position as leader of the Conservative party. The truth is, no part of the country in the Ohio Valley really sympathises with the South; and if any individuals or party seem to do so, it will only be during the first paroxysm of excitement. Even MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky, is compelled to say he is not for secession. Notwithstanding this, prudence requires Ohio to take reasonable measures of precaution, and we shall; and furthermore, in case of need, take possession of all strategic points in the valley. These points are Marietta, near the outlet of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Cincinnati, the centre of the provision markets; Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, and Memphis, on the Mississippi. I mention Memphis, because in the whole Valley of the Mississippi, except Cairo, it is the most important point in a military aspect. The site of old Fort Gaines is a high, healthy, commanding situation, and the commercial position of Memphis is almost without a rival in the South. It is the centre of the system of railroads, which radiate to Mobile, Charleston, New-Orleans, and throughout the Southwest. At present Memphis and Cincinnati are on terms of the most perfect commercial intimacy, profitable to both. But if Tennessee insists upon going out of the Union—insists upon hostility towards its best friend—*then* we shall assuredly take the offensive. The whole Lower Valley of the Mississippi can be effectually blocked up and starved out by three decisive measures: The possession of Cairo, the blockade of the Mississippi, and the capture of Memphis. The two first are done, and, if the war is to be an aggressive one, the last will be. The great question now is, Shall we carry on an offensive war? or shall we be satisfied with imprisoning the South? I see that you, in the TIMES, have decided the matter by proposing to invade Virginia. I have been slowly and reluctantly compelled to agree with you. I say reluctantly, for nothing is to me more painful to contemplate than the invasion, followed with its train of blood and destruction of those whom I have so long looked upon as compatriots with ourselves in the great cause of American Freedom. But I am afraid there is no escape from the *duty* of invasion. They propose no terms of peace, and they abate nothing of that haughty insolence which the Scriptures tell us precedes a fall. The truth is, that the South will not understand its real situation until it has been thoroughly humbled, by means which will exhibit plainly its weakness and its folly. The South has been laboring under great delusions. They have believed that a large party in the North would help them—that the workingmen would get up an insurrection, and that the Northern people are cowards. But their greatest delusions are about themselves. They believe that the world can't do without their cotton, and that they are invincible in military courage and strength. From some of these delusions they are already awaked. From the others, a thorough defeat and overthrow will awake them; and, till then, we have done nothing towards a final settlement. The invasion and capture of all the large towns of the South is quite as easy, and will cost no more, than to keep a large army inactive, and comparatively useless. Harper's Ferry, Richmond, Petersburgh, Wilmington and Charleston, all lie in a direct and natural line of military advance, and we already have quite enough men called out to accomplish it effectually, since we have now the grand advantage of possessing the whole line of tide-water. Since we have this controversy, let us end it effectually for the next five hundred years.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

THREE MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

About 1½ o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the express train which left Albany about 11 o'clock, was thrown from the track by the breakage of the front axle of the engine. The engine was thrown down an embankment nearly twenty feet in height, but the tender fortunately took the opposite direction, thus checking the train and saving the passengers from injury. The engineer went down the embankment with the locomotive, and received very serious wounds. The fireman escaped with comparatively slight injuries, and the brakeman on the baggage-car was very badly, and it is feared, fatally bruised. The injured men, whose names we could not learn, were conveyed to their respective homes in this City.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual M[illegible]eting—Speech of Mr. Perit—The New Off[illegible]cers—Letter from the Secretary of State.

The annual m[illegible]eting of the Chamber of Commerce took place y[illegible]esterday. PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., was reëlected Presi[illegible]t for the ensuing year. In accepting the office, Mr. P[illegible]ERIT said:

In acknowledging the c[illegible]ourtesy of the Chamber it had been his intention and [illegible] sincere desire to withdraw from the office he had held [illegible] the Chamber at the close of his present term. But [illegible] was convinced that, during the present troubles of the country, he could not consistently do so [illegible].

The Chamber of Commerce, repr[illegible]esenting the power and force of the mercantile class [illegible] of this City, exerts a large and growing influence upon our national affairs. This Chamber represents [illegible] a certain extent the finances of the country. [illegible] itself in required by our Government [illegible] sary that the present national troubles and it is nece[illegible] such loans should be promptly taken [illegible] will

The influence of the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Government be necessary in stimulating the reception of the [illegible] it. ernment loans, and in sustaining the national c[illegible] To effect these objects should be the aim of th[illegible] Chamber, and in his position as Chairman he [illegible] add his efforts to those of other members in carrying out that purpose.

The following are the other officers elected:

Royal Phelps and A. A. Low, Vice-Presidents; J. Smith Homans, Secretary; Edward C. Bogert, Treasurer.

A system of amended By-Laws, reported by Mr. OPDYKE was adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee on Arbitration:

George Opdyke, Robert M. Minturn, Walter S. Griffith, Jonathan Sturgis and S. D. Babcock.

For Trustees of the Institution for Savings of Merchants Clerks the following named gentlemen were elected: Moses H. Grinnell, Benj. R. Winthrop, Archibald G. King.

An Executive Committee and one on the Mercantile Library were appointed.

The following letter was received from Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and ordered to be spread at length on the minutes:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 26th April, 1861.

To Pelatiah Perit, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

SIR: The resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce concerning the present attitude of public affairs, although sent forward to me on the 20th inst., have in consequence of postal obstructions, only just now reached this Department. I have lost no time in submitting them to the President of the United States.

He directs me to assure the Chamber of Commerce that he has read the resolutions with the highest appreciation of the loyalty, patriotism and liberality of that body; and to the end that they may find a just place in the history of this, the most important crisis save one, that our country has been called upon to meet.

I have deposited the resolutions in the archives of the Government. I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE TROUBLES IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

Meeting of the Ex-Parte Council.

Yesterday, at 2 P. M., a Convention of Clergymen from various churches in New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois, met in the rooms of the Geographical Society, Clinton Hall, in response to a call by the minority party of the Church of the Puritans, who were aggrieved by the action of the majority, and felt the need of counsel in the adjustment of the difficulties which had thereupon arisen. About fifty ministers were present. Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, D. D., of Jacksonville, Ill., was chosen Moderator, and Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, of New Haven, and Rev. H. ELLIOTT, of Bedford, Mass., were appointed Secretaries. The list of churches and delegates having been called, prayer was offered by the Moderator, and the business commenced. It will probably occupy some days. The complaints submitted to the Council by the Committee of seven members are:

First—The course and action of the Church of the Puritans in seeking aid from Christians in Great Britain, thus making the Church a dependent on the bounty of foreigners.

Second—The course of the Church in the trial of Mr. CHARLES ABERNETHY.

Third—The course of the Church in respect to its Rules and By-Laws; the undersigned claiming that these Rules and By-Laws have been repeatedly disregarded by the majority, and that in the violation of them, the minority have been oppressed and deprived of their just rights.

Fourth—The course and conduct of the Church in the admission of Mr. THOMAS J. HALL to membership.

Fifth—The course of the Prudential Committee and of the Church in establishing and sustaining new, and, as the subscribers believe unscriptural tests in regard to the admission of members, and the refusing admission to applicants unless they consent to pledge themselves to act with the dominant party, in party measures in the Church.

Sixth—The general course and conduct of the Church in regard to its internal affairs, and towards the Congregational body, its Ministers and Churches.

Seventh—Whether the best interests of the Society and Church of the Puritans, and the cause of Christ as represented by the Congregational body, as well as the general cause of Religion in this City, do not require that the present pastoral relations existing between the Church and Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER be dissolved.

Eighth—As to the action of the Church in summarily suspending the following-named persons who were among the applicants for a mutual council to wit: E. W. Chester, Charles Abernethy, C. R. Harvey, George H White, Thomas Rigney and Joel Blackmer, without any form of charges or complaint being made, or any notice or intimation of trial.

Ninth—It will also be respectfully submitted to the Council whether the interests of the Christian Church do not require that the fellowship of the Churches be withdrawn from the Church of the Puritans, and it be declared no longer in connection with the Congregational body.

The afternoon and evening meetings yesterday were productive of some discord.

The Convention continues to-day, but a result will scarce be reached before to-morrow.

New-Jersey.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT HOBOKEN.—The body of the man found in the water near the Elysian Fields, who had been shot and stabbed was identified, yesterday, by a man who boarded in the same house with deceased in New-York. His name was R. GATTI, a native of Germany. When deceased went out on Sunday last, he had with him a valuable gold watch and about $20 in money. Coroner BOHNSTEDT adjourned the inquest to this (Friday) forenoon, at 11 o'clock, in order to procure further evidence.

SET OF COLORS.—The ladies of Hoboken, headed by Mrs. E. A. STEVENS and Mrs. Gen. HATFIELD, are preparing a splendid set of colors, at a cost of about $300, to be presented to the First Regiment. This Regiment will probably be called out as soon as they are on a war footing.

COLONEL FOR THE SECOND REGIMENT.—Lieut. WEBB, of the United States Army, being unable to accept the appointment of Colonel of the Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade. HENRY M. BAKER, formerly Adjutant, has been elected to that position.

THE AMERICAN GUARD.—The American Guard of Jersey City have made application to Brigadier-General HATFIELD to be admitted into the First Regiment, Hudson Brigade.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, a well known citizen of Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease. He had been in good health until a few hours before his decease.

Repudiating Chivalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed your article in this day's issue relative to the letter of SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE, on the non-payment of their debts "until the conflict ceases," I write to correct your statement that "Merchants in the extreme South write generally regretting inability to pay, and promising to do so at the earliest possible moment." Some such letters certainly are received, but they constitute the small exception to the general rule, which is either to send letters somewhat similar to that of S., D. & S., and in very many instances much more insulting, or else to take no notice whatever either of the debts maturing or of letters respecting them. This is the experience of at least a dozen Southern houses in this City, and I may add that the States of Alabama and Texas are entitled to the unenviable distinction of furnishing more than the average quota of dishonest repudiators.

My bill book shows 305 notes to have matured since the 1st of November last, and of these fifty-seven have been paid, and I verily believe that this average is nearly as good as can be shown by any other exclusively Southern house in this City.

Where is the Southern honor of which we have heard so much? Yours, unfortunately,

A SOUTHERN JOBBER.

WARREN-STREET, May 2, 1861.

Loss of the Steamship United States.

MONTREAL, Thursday, May 2.

The master of the ship *Minnie Davison*, at Father Point, reports the steamship *United States*, from Glasgow, bound to Montreal, on Bird Rocks. Her boats were gone, and there was nobody on board. The sea was making a complete breach over the vessel, and she was breaking up.

Attempt to Blow up a Powder Magazine.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, May 1.

An attempt was made to-day to blow up the State Powder House, on Bramhall Hill, containing 1,000 kegs of powder, by building a fire at an air-hole outside. It was fortunately discovered and extinguished.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH ROWDIES—A POLICE OFFICER SHOT—PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officers ROBB and FLYNN, of the Fourth Ward, were patrolling their beat in Roosevelt-street, they came suddenly upon a man named DAVID STARLING, keeper of a sailors' boarding house in Batavia-street, who was quarreling with several sailors. The officers requested the party to disperse, which, after some hesitation, they did, except STARLING, who refused to go home, but was finally compelled to do so. After reaching his house, it appears, he loaded a pistol, and, taking with him one CHARLES TUCKER, proceeded to a groggery on the corner of Roosevelt-street, to await the return of the officers. The latter soon appeared, and STARLING began abusing them, but was directed by them to go home, or take the chances of an arrest for disorderly conduct. He and his companion then started, apparently with the intention of going to his house, but suddenly turned upon the officers and discharged his pistol at Officer R[illegible]FF. The ball struck the shield of the officer, which was upon his breast, passed through it, and then struck a large brass button upon his under-coat, from which it glanced and lodged in the wadding of the coat, entirely flattened. A desperate conflict then ensued, STARLING and TUCKER both drawing bowie-knives and attempting to murder the officers. The [illegible] defended themselves with their clubs, and finally [illegible] knocked down the desperadoes and took them [illegible]s. They were locked up in the Station-house [illegible] of the night, and in the morning brought before Justice OSBORN, who committed them for trial. Both prisoners, as well as the officers, exhibited in their faces and on their persons evidences of hard fighting. STARLING has long been considered a desperado, and the terror of the neighborhood in which he resides, and has repeatedly been arrested for felonious assaults and larcenies.

SOCIETY LIBRARY.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this institution was held Tuesday evening at the Library, No. 67 University-place. In the absence of Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, Chairman, OTIS D. SWAN Esq., Treasurer, called the meeting to order. HENRY R. WINTHROP, Esq., was elected Chairman of the meeting, and ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq., Secretary. The Secretary read the annual report of the Trustees from which it appears that the institution is in an unusually prosperous condition, there being a balance in the treasury of $531 52, while the corporation is entirely free from debt, and owns property worth at least $100,000. The number of volumes added to the Library during the year ending April 1, 1861, was 1611. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees for the ensuing year; Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles R. Swords, Geo. Folsom, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Charles E. Strong, Wm. J. Hoppin, Otis D. Swan, Wm. Adams, John Romeyn Brodhead, Henry C. Dorr, Evart A. Duyckinck, Stacy B. Collins, Wm. McMurray, Wm. Allen Butler, Thomas Ward.

THE NEW YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION AND THE ARMY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held last evening, at the Cooper Institute. The defeat in the last Legislature of the law to improve the sanitary condition of the City was the subject of discussion, and various members related personal experiences of Albany legislation, which, at any less excited time than the present, would be of great public interest. In the present war-absorbed state of popular sentiment, however, the only part of the proceedings demanding notice was the suggestion, made by Dr. HARRIS, that just now we must postpone consideration of the sanitary requirements of the City, and lend all our energies to the promotion of hygienic influences amongst the immense army of soldiers that the North has raised to do battle for the Union. On motion of Dr. HARRIS a Committee of five was appointed to further this very laudable object.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.—The following statement, forwarded to the Board from the various Institutions under their control, is for the week ending April 27, 1861: The number of inmates under their charge was 8,180, being a decrease of 186 on the previous week. During the week 1,917 were admitted, 50 died, 1,615 were discharged, 384 sent to Blackwell's Island, and 4 to the State Prison.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Police Commissioners have appointed JAMES CROWLEY Superintendent of the Police Telegraph in place of C. ROBINSON, resigned. ELDRED POLHAMUS was appointed Assistant Superintendent. The appointments are exceedingly satisfactory. Both gentlemen have long been connected with the Telegraph, and have afforded the members of the Press every facility within their power for gathering news.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—The three fast daily express trains running on this line to Albany will be continued through the Summer, leaving Tryon row at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and at 5 P. M., and Twenty-sixth street at 7:20, 11:25 and 5:25. Connections are made with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads for the West, North, Northwest and Southwest. Every comfort is provided for passengers, and the Road is in excellent order.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—At the regular monthly meeting, last evening, the resignation of Mr. MCELRATH as Secretary was not accepted, though the salary was at his suggestion, reduced from $1,500 to $500. Patriotic resolutions were afterwards passed, one of which was in favor of specially sustaining Lieut. BARTLETT's Naval Brigade, the Lieutenant being an active member of the Institute.

EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamship *Great Eastern* will be open for exhibition to the public for seven days during her stay here. The exhibition will probably commence on the 14th instant, and close on the 21st instant. The charge for admission will be 50 cents. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., agents.

THE LATE RIGHT REV. BISHOP ONDERDONK.—The clergy of the Diocese of New-York, are requested to meet in Trinity Church, on Monday, at 3 P. M., to express their respect for the memory of the late Bishop ONDERDONK. The call for the meeting will be found in our advertising columns.

Arrest of the Officers of the Slaver City of Norfolk.

H. C. CRAWFORD, of Hicksville, L. I., and ALBERT HORN, of this City, were arrested on Tuesday by United States Deputy-Marshals LEE and SHEHAN, under a warrant charging them with having served on board of the steamer *City of Norfolk*. HORN was bailed in $5,000 and CRAWFORD was committed to prison to await his trial. The *City of Norfolk* landed 600 slaves in Cuba, and was then sent adrift, with her engine in full motion, and her head put to seaward. She was fallen in with by a Spanish vessel, and carried into Havana. The crew of the vessel were found and taken charge of, with the exception of CRAWFORD, who escaped. The crew were placed in custody at Key West, from which they escaped, and came here to get their pay. HORN refused to recognize the claim of the crew, which is supposed to have led to the arrest.

A Hard Case.

The family who were so cruelly expelled from Columbia, S. C., after the husband had suffered a horrible flagellation at the hands of the mob, is still on board of the vessel on which they arrived—the schooner *Pitts*, at Pier No. 10 East River. They are in great distress, and their case appeals strongly to the humane.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; Charles Heidsieck, the celebrated wine merchant of France; Dr. D. L. Rogers, of Florida; Rev. J. W. Power, of the United States Navy and Dr. Snyder, of Georgetown, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Simonson and lady, of Boston; W. H. Otis, of Cleveland; P. H. Wallace, of London; Jas. Kidd, of Albany; H. C. Leef, of Paris, and N. Randall, of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Scranton, of California; C. I. G. M. Roberts, of Chicago; C. B. Armstrong, of Rhode Island, and H. Thompson, of New-Orleans, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Davis, of Hartford; H. F. Budge, of England; S. S. Green, of Providence, R. I., and S. Bininger, of Paterson, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Nelson, of Cooperstown; Hon. W. A. Wheeler, of Virginia; Dr. Palmer, of Albany; Col. E. G. Packer, of Albany, and U. F. Flint, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. M. Eggar, of the steamship *City of Washington*, and Rev. R. R. Kirk, of Adams, N. Y., are at the Everett House.

W. S. Ogden, of the U. S. Navy, and F. Leakes, of Troy, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods. Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious sales rooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. House-keepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

The lions of the day are President Lincoln, Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and BARNUM, the veritable BARNUM, who holds mass Union meetings in his Museum daily, for everybody unites in filling his saloons to look at his wonders and enjoy his amusements. Don't read his advertisement to-day, unless you intend to go and see him.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

TRUSSES.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 538 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gentlemen's Dress and Soft Felt Hats, of rare quality, manufactured expressly by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

CLARK—SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 2, by Rev. Dr. Chambers, Mr. JOSEPH R. CLARK, of New-Jersey, to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Nelson Sherwood, Esq., of this City.

WINSOR—PROCH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 1, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. M. Cotton Smith, RICHMOND WINSOR to Miss JOSEPHINE PROCH.

BROWN—THOMAS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 26, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Mr. Evans, GEO. L. BROWN, Esq., Artist, to Miss JULIA P. THOMAS, all of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

GREEN—ROWORTH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 1, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. GEORGE O. GREEN to Miss EMMA T. ROWORTH, all of this City.

ALEXANDER—PHILLIPS.—On Monday, April 29, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, WM. V. ALEXANDER, of this City, to Mrs. FANNIE PHILLIPS, of Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y.

RILE—SEYMOUR.—In Portchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. E. S. Wheeler, EDWARD F. RILE, of Rye, to Miss EMILY A. SEYMOUR, of North Wilton, Conn.

WITHERS—DEACON.—In Mount Holly, N. J., on Monday, April 29, by Rev. De Witt C. Byllesby, JOSEPH S. WITHERS, of Philadelphia, to LIZZIE W. DEACON, of the former place.

MCQUHAE—KELLOGG.—In Ridgefield, on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. Mr. Williams, JOHN MCQUHAE, Jr., to Miss HATTIE F. KELLOGG, both of South Norwalk.

DIED.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, at his residence, No. 291 East Broadway, Dr. JAMES O. PROUDFIT, son of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, and grandson of the late Judge Ogilvie, of this City.

Notice of the day and place of burial will be given.

STAGG.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 1, Mrs. ANNA STAGG, widow of Benjamin Stagg.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 1, of scarlet fever, CAROLINE J., eldest child of Sterling and Lucy J. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 39 Huntington-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, May 3, at 4 P. M.

MITCHILL.—On Wednesday, May 1, EDWIN BURR, son of Samuel L. Mitchill, in the 13th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Union-square.

DAVIS.—In Fourth place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 1, ELIZABETH H., wife of F. O. Davis, aged 27 years. Remains will be taken to Chatham Four-Corners.

EBBEN.—On Tuesday evening, April 30, PETER EBBEN, in the 91st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Henry, Michael and Peter, and of his sons in law, Thomas Hall and Dr. John Pearse, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, on Friday next, 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, May 2, JOHN G. MCLAUGHLIN, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WOODBRIDGE.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, May 1, CAROLINE, wife of Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Woodbridge, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in New-Brunswick, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave Jersey City at 12 o'clock.

BAYLIS.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, May 2, MARY, widow of the late Thomas Baylis, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday, at 11½ o'clock A. M., in the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica.

VAN CLEEF.—In Americus, Ga., on Monday, April 22, JAMES E. VAN CLEEF, formerly of Matawan, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 259.—MAY 2, 1861.
2, 5, 46, 15, 29, 54, 34, 74, 69, 13, 39, 72, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 260.—MAY 2, 1861.
55, 59, 40, 62, 57, 14, 16, 33, 75, 23, 18, 31, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.

No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
TO USE
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TO USE
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.

IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.

Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.

D. S. BARNES'
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEDICINE DEPOT
Has removed from Park-row to
No. 202 Broadway,
Between Fulton and John sts.
Attention invited to the retail department.

BILLIARDS.—BASSFORD'S PLAYING SALESrooms, 12 tables. (No. 149 Fulton to No. 8 Ann-st.) To let, or furnished for Clubs; splendid palace, Court and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, 50 by 100 feet; at Stapleton, S. I., saloon, 25x100. Centre-st., New-York, three floors, 35x50, with or without power.

B. C. LEFLER, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED to No. 46 Clinton-place, (8th-st.)

MILITARY.

CONTRACTORS FOR THE U. S. ARMY
CRONIN, HURXTHAL & SEARS,
Nos. 118 and 120 DUANE-ST.,
(Opposite the Hospital,)
HAVE ON HAND, READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
8,000 PAIRS GREY AND WHITE BLANKETS,
Made Strong and Heavy,
expressly for Army Service at Montpelier, France. No American or English Blanket in the market to compare with them for service in the camp.
Also, BLUE and GREY BLANKETS, in large assortments of weights and qualities.
GENUINE MACKINAW BLANKETS.
N. B.—Will contract for UNIFORMS in large quantities on Short Time.
Can furnish
SOLDIERS' BROGANS, ARMY PATTERN,
at Manufacturers' prices.
ALSO,
SASHES.

JUST WHAT EVERYBODY NEEDS.
A POCKET-FLASK, POCKET DRINKING-CUP, POCKET PHYSICIAN'S-CASE, AND POCKET DRESSING-CASE.

THE MILITARY	Will find these articles indispensable for health and comfort during a campaign:
SPORTSMEN,	Your attention is particularly invited to these goods, as great care has been taken to adapt them with special reference to your wants.
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS.	Every lady and gentleman require these articles in traveling, especially the CUP in cars and steamboats, where all drink from one vessel in common.
PHYSICIANS	Will find here the finest assortment of PHYSICIANS' CASES in this City.
LAST BUT NOT LEAST,	*Every individual* will find the possession of one or more of the above articles a great convenience.

A splendid assortment of the above goods.
For sale, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, by
THEODORE G. BOGERT,
No. 22 John st., N. Y.

ON TO THE SOUTH.

All able bodied men, especially those who have seen service, can enlist in the Garibaldi Guard, First Regiment of Foreign Riflemen. Americans, Italians, Hungarians, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Germans and Poles, come one, come all. Good rations and perfect drill. Call at once at the Armory, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

D'UTASSY, Colonel.
CHARLES B. NORTON, Paymaster.
TAKATS, Adjt.

NOTICE. NOTICE
READY FOR DELIVERY.
MILITARY CAPS in large quantities
ON HAND,
and for sale at the
LOWEST FIGURE by
L. J. & I. PHILLIPS,
Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

I. & A. BONER, manufacturers, No. 72 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, equip whole Companies and single parties, at the shortest notice and cheapest prices. Belts, Knapsacks, Cartridge-boxes, Pistol holsters, always on hand.

FLAG STAFF DEPOT,

No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Flag staffs from 10 to 60 feet long, on hand, and made to order and put up on buildings and out of windows. Also, halyards, trucks and gilded balls for sale. Please call and see. No. 70 Bleecker-st.

PEWTER PLATES FOR THE CAMP.

They are more expensive than tin plates, but very durable, and free from iron rust. The BEST kind of plates for our brave boys to take with them. For sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, for the supply of Lint, Bandages, &c., to the Army, SPINGLER INSTITUTE BUILDING, Union-square, April 29, 1861.

The Ladies and Societies who have undertaken the preparation of the necessary supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers of our army in the field or in hospitals, are respectfully informed that the Association of Medical men which proposes to receive and distribute these supplies to the army, has located itself permanently, in the Spingler Institute Building, on Union-square, which the owner has generously placed at their disposal as long as may be required.

All contributions of articles mentioned in the following list will be received at the Rooms of the Association, where they will be properly assorted and packed, and whence they will be distributed to the Medical Officers of the different Regiments for field-service or to the general hospitals established for the accommodation of the army.

It is desirable that the lint should be packed in boxes of uniform size, and the Association will supply such boxes at the cost price to all who apply for them on the written requisition of any member of the Executive Committee.

Models and patterns of all the articles mentioned in the appended list will be kept on exhibition for examination and reference at the rooms of the Association, and all necessary instructions will be given for their preparation.

A number of articles will be found in the list of hospital supplies that must be purchased from the manufacturers, such as field-stretchers, for removing the wounded from the field of battle, hospital knapsacks, lanterns, wax tapers, bed-pans, urinals, &c. The purchase of these articles, it is recommended, should be confided as far as possible to the Association.

Contributions in money for this purpose are earnestly solicited, and may be inclosed to the Treasurer, Dr. Jacob Harsen.

LIST OF HOSPITAL AND FIELD SUPPLIES FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.

1—BANDAGES—Assortment and proportionate numbers of each variety required:
1 dozen 1 inch wide, 1 yard long.
2 dozen 2 inches wide, 3 yards long.
2 dozen 2½ inches wide, 3 yards long.
1 dozen 3 inches wide, 4 yards long.
½ dozen 3½ inches wide, 5 yards long.
½ dozen 4 inches wide, 6 yards long.
2.—Lint, scraped and raveled, in equal proportions.
3.—Old linen and cotton cloth, without selvedge or seams, for compresses.
4.—Ring pads and cushions.
5.—Cotton batting and cotton wadding—fine flax and sponges.
6.—Red flannel, in the piece.
7.—Bookbinder's board for splints—pieces 18 by 4 inches.
8.—Saddlers' silk for ligatures, wax, pins, and small pin-cushions.
9.—Sewing needles, assorted in cases; linen thread, tape, and scissors.
10.—Adhesive plaster, Camel-hair pencils, oiled silk, oiled muslin, India-rubber and gutta-percha cloths in the piece.
11.—Wrapping-paper.
12.—Cotton shirts, drawers, and slippers.
13.—Sheets 4 feet wide and 6 feet long.
14.—Bed sacks 3 feet wide and 6 feet long.
15.—Pillow-sacks and towels.
16.—Hospital knapsacks.
17.—Field-stretchers.
18.—Eye-shades of green silk.
19.—Lanterns.
20.—Bed pans and urinals—metallic ones preferred.
21.—Dressed sheep skins.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, SCOTT LIFE GUARD, No. 497 Broadway.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THIS EFFICIENT corps, which is fast filling up; quarters and subsistence immediately furnished on signing the roll; experienced officers drill the men as fast as enlisted.

This Regiment will have the advantage of being officered by competent gentlemen, who have seen service on the battle-fields of Mexico.

Wm. Tilden, Esq., Ex-President Pacific Bank Treasurer; Lieut. Chas. J. Murphy, Quartermaster and Acting Adjutant; Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Major Addison Farnsworth, Capt. Louis F. Minard, Major James Decatur Potter, J. Egbert Farnham, Capt. Michael Eyne Foy, Daniel H. Gavit, Esq., Samuel J. Tilden and Daniel D. Conover, Executive Committee.

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC.—A Regiment of Riflemen is in process of formation, entitled the Garibaldi Guard, composed of men who have served in the various European armies, and properly officered by gentlemen of experience. The undersigned having been appointed Treasurer of this organization would respectfully ask for money, rifles and pistols.

CHARLES B. NORTON, Treasurer,
Irving Building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

CHEV. D'UTASSY,
A. REPETTI,
CHARLES B. NORTON. } Committee.

EXCELSIOR GUARD.—THE MEMBERS OF THE EXCELSIOR LITERARY UNION, desirous of forming a military organization under the above name for City duty, will please assemble at their rooms Nos. 17 and 18 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, SATURDAY EVENING, May 4, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. Young men favoring the above movement will find this a desirable opportunity of enrolling themselves. By order.

FRED. G. GEDNEY, Acting Captain.
A. OSTRANDER, Acting Orderly.

LATE THIRD DIVISION NEW-YORK STATE INFANTRY.—The officers of the late Third Division that became supernumerary by the act of Legislature in 1846, are requested to report themselves immediately to Major-Gen. HENRY P. KIRSTED, Broadway, corner 46th-st., or to Col. GEO. H. BIDDLE, No. 14 Vesey st.

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VIELE's Hand-Book for Active Service, 2d edition, cloth	$1 00
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HARDEE's Tactics, 2 vols.	1 00
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Lieut.-Col. SCOTT's Military Dictionary, in press	
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Any of the above books sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

A large stock of the best American, English and French Military Books on hand.

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JACKSON GUARD.

THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.

550 VOLUNTEERS WANTED,
to complete the Jackson Guard Regiment, now forming
to protect
THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY.
None but able-bodied men will be accepted.
Regimental Head-quarters—Tammany Hall.

ROLL LIST NOW OPEN.

WILLIAM D. KENNEDY,
Colonel Commanding.
TIMOTHY O'MEARA, Acting Adjutant.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

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Horace F. Clark.

RALLY TO THE SUPPORT
OF
THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

"HOME GUARDS."—THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS in this City for home protection by whatever name known, are requested to send two delegates from each association to meet at the Cooper Institute on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of producing concert of action and union.

THOMAS W. JOHNSON,
IVERSON W. KNAPP,
JOHN COCHRANE, } Committee of the Metropolitan Home Guard at Astor House.
J. W. EDMONDS,
F. A. TALLMADGE, } Committee of Home Guard at Palace Garden.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT HIGHLAND GUARD, ATTENTION!—A meeting of the noncommissioned officers and privates of this Regiment will be held at No. 814 Broadway THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 3, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

G. GOURLAY,
S. G. FIELDING,
J. LITTLE,
J. S. ADAMS,
W. SIMPSON,
B. SCOTT,
J. SKILLIN,
J. FORSYTH,
And fifty others.

ADVANCE GUARD ZOUAVES, FIFTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.—This Regiment having been accepted, and now under orders and stationed at Fort Schuyler, preparatory to their departure to the seat of War, and having already made great proficiency in drill, the remaining companies (two) will be filled in the next three days. None but men of intelligence and able-bodied received. Recruiting station at northwest corner of 32d-st. and 6th-av.

J. M. DAVIS, Major Commanding.

XVIIITH WARD HOME GUARD.—THE citizens of the XVIIIth Ward are invited to meet THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock in the large room in Haines' & Brother Piano Building, corner 2d-av. and 21st st., for the purpose of enrolling names, organization and exercise. Per order of the Committee.

FREDERICK FAWSETT,
CHARLES PARTRIDGE,
WM. BONES.

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Office of this Dépôt is established at the Division Armory, corner of White and Elm sts.

The Quartermaster General and Surgeon-General have offices in the same building.

CHARLES YATES,
Brigadier-General Commanding Dépôt.

COMPANY A, OF THE CITIZENS' GUARD, will meet, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at their drill-room, No. 326 4th st., corner of Mercer-st., third floor. Punctual attendance of members requested.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
CAPT. HALSTED,
ROB. McBURNEY,
FRANK E. JAMES, } Committee.

THE MEMBERS, EX-MEMBERS AND friends of Company H, Twelfth Regiment, are requested to meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, 3d inst., at the JEFFERSON MARKET DRILL ROOMS, in order to complete the organization of the HOME GUARD.

JOHN HANNA, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, FOR the examination of such candidates for appointment in the Medical Staff of the United States Army as have been invited by the Secretary of War to present themselves before it, meets THIS MORNING, and will continue its sessions at the Metropolitan Hotel.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES.
For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, &c.
No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.
For sale also at RUSHTON'S NEW STORE,
No. 488 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—SUCH IS "THE INVALID'S MEDICAL CONFIDANT," published for the benefit of (and as a warning to) young persons who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, etc., supplying the means of cure. The price is only six cents, but it contains information that cannot be valued in money, and was never previously made public. Thousands of young people, and many who may be called middle-aged, have good reason to be desirous of solving some delicate question concerning the present state of their own organization. Those questions are of such a nature that privacy must be preserved. The unfortunate sufferers are unwilling to tell their troubles, face to face with any person, as is shown by the correspondence extracted from in this work, and their natural anxiety to learn the means of cure pointed out by us. We furnish copies free, when the inquirer sends an address, with a three cent stamp.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & CO.,
No. 66 John-st., New-York.

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PORTRAITS
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The subscribers have made arrangements to take Cartes de Visite PORTRAITS from life, which are quite equal, if not superior, to the
PARIS PHOTOGRAPHS.
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NOTICE! NOTICE!
WESTERN HOTEL,
NO. 9 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
A few doors from Broadway, in the centre of the business part of the City.
The subscriber most cheerfully informs his friends and patrons and the public generally, that this Hotel is in complete order, having been entirely refitted and refurnished since the late fire. A continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed in past years is solicited.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER.

DENSLOW'S NEW PERFUME.
THE UNION BOUQUET.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
Same size and style as Lubin's.
Five bottles for One Dollar. No. 162 Broadway.

PURIFY THE BLOOD, RESTORE THE appetite, renew the circulation, eradicate all humors; strengthen, build up, and invigorate the whole system, by the use of Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS. Sold by all Druggists, at 25 and 38 cts.

AUCTION SALES.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND AND ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD and OTHER FURNITURE. Rosewood Piano, Mantel and Pier Glasses &c. D. S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) 3d inst., at his large salesroom, No. 15 Clinton-place, near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock—Elegant carved rosewood suites, covered in different shades of rich brocatel; 1 very handsome 7-octave carved rosewood piano, 1 elaborately carved rosewood etagere, a superb piece of workmanship; rosewood bedstead, bureau and washstand, made expressly to order, forming a handsome chamber suite; rosewood glass door armoir, rosewood and mahogany pier and centre tables, elegant French plate mantel and pier glasses, rich gilt frames, rich lace and satin brocatel window drapery, with cornices complete, very costly; rosewood Canterbury secretoires; an extensive assortment of mahogany, walnut and cottage suites; a large variety of velvet, Brussels tapestry and ingrain carpets, new and second-hand; rich mantel and pier glasses, bronzes, china vases, hair and feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c., &c. Dining-room—oak, rosewood and walnut extension-tables, very richly carved; handsomely finished buffets, silver-plated ware, glassware and cutlery; also, a good variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

A. M. Cristalar, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, &c., &c.—Having received for sale from families breaking up housekeeping more furniture than my salesroom will conveniently hold, I have been compelled to hire a store for the sale of same at No. 33 Bowery, and will sell, on FRIDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock, one fine rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave and nearly new; one rosewood do., 6-octave and a large assortment of mahogany, rosewood and black walnut parlor and easy chairs, rockers, sofas, divans, couches, tête-à-têtes and parlor suites, in hair-cloth, plush, damask and brocatel; secretary bookcase, wardrobes and sideboards; single, double and French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands; large assortment of centre, pier and card tables, mantel and pier mirrors and looking-glasses; a large lot of Brussels velvet and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth and matting, office and standing desks, steel plate engravings oil-paintings, large lot of kitchen furniture, counters, stoves, &c. The above sale is peremptory, and every article will positively be sold and will be found well worthy the attention of the trade and others. Deposits required. Store to let; immediate possession.

J. W. Porter, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT AND COSTLY household furniture, consisting of over $10,000 worth of fine furniture of every description, being the contents of the large five-story residence No. 218 14th st., near 8th-av., by J. W. PORTER, FRIDAY, May 3, at 11 o'clock, (without regard to weather,) the entire valuable contents of the above residence, consisting of elegant velvet Aubusson, Brussels and ingrain carpets, solid carved rosewood parlor suite in satin and velvet; richly carved rosewood centre and other tables; rosewood etageres, with plate-glass doors and back; superb rosewood piano forte, stool and cover; oil paintings, rich lace and brocatel curtains, large pier and mantel mirrors, Turkish easy and reception chairs, oak dining room furniture, splendid China tea and dinner sets, rich cut-glass ware, solid silver ware of every description. Also, a large variety of fine chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, fine wool blankets &c. The whole of the above furniture is of the best description, and will positively be sold without any reserve, on account of the family removing to the country.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, May 3, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut parlor and dining-room suites, in brocatel and reps; carved oak buffet, mahogany secretary bookcases and wardrobes, mahogany sofas and tête-à-tête in hair cloth, mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands and chairs, enameled cottage suites, rosewood and oak hat stand, oak extension tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and black walnut office furniture, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, a carved, upright boudoir piano, of superior tone, made by La Kotta, and cost $475.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD and mahogany furniture, carpets and oil-cloths, lace curtains, mirrors, pianos, parlor suites, office furniture, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell THIS (day) FRIDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton st., near Nassau, a very large stock of good, new and second hand furniture including every article necessary for housekeeping, being the furniture of several families, all of which will be sold without reserve. There are several suites of parlor furniture, two pianos, lace curtains, sofas, marble-top furniture, office furniture, together with any quantity of second-hand goods. Sale peremptory, and catalogues early in the morning.

A. M. Griffin, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY to purchase first-class household furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 52 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c.; velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood chamber furniture, bedding, &c. Sale peremptory.

M. Griffin, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at No. 12 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 2 o'clock this afternoon, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and enameled parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, silverware, table cutlery, &c.; carpeting, curtains, chairs, mirrors, china, glassware, &c.; also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

Daniel A. Mathews, Auctioneer; new salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 79 Nassau st., a large and general assortment of parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture, removed for convenience of sale to our salesroom. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

DRY GOODS.

359 LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
HALF-PRICE.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES.
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
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KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

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LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT R. H. MACY'S, 6th-av. and 14th-st.,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS, &c. MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

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White French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for	$3 75
Gold Band French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for	5 80
Fancy French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for	6 25
White French China Dinner sets, 149 pieces, for	28 00
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 191 pieces, for	49 00
Fancy French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces, for	55 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, for	6 00
Silver-plated Tea and Coffee sets, 6 pieces, for	15 50
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Ivory-handled Table Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

Also, the largest assortment of
GAS FIXTURES
In New-York, at equally low prices.
Complete outfits for dwelling houses.
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REQUIRING GAS FIXTURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
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PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped. SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide. SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Hdkfs., Crapes. PINEAPPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors. PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c. ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

We offer from this day forward until sold, our entire stock for cash, at less than cost, in small or large lots, to suit purchasers. The attention of City and country buyers respectfully invited.
HORSEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 43 Chambers-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received, an invoice of New Ribbons, Paris Flowers, Ruches, Dress Linings, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Linen Bosoms, Linen Hdkfs., all kinds White Goods, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, Straw Bonnets and Lining Silks, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' ready-made under Linen, all kinds small Wares, Gents' Furnishing Goods. We do sell choice goods very cheap.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirt at Mrs. ELGER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, at $1; nice fitting corsets, $1; rich embroidered back fronts, $1 25; real French patent corsets, very cheap. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, new colors, at No. 888 Broadway, near 19th-st. Corsets and skirts made to order.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, WITH 20 to 30 acres of good land, fruit, shade and running water. Buildings modern, ample and substantial; location healthy and accessible to the City daily. Price about $15,000. Address, giving full particulars, (none other will be noticed,) BENJAMIN, Box No. 163 Times Office.

WANTED AT ONCE—A FURNISHED COTtage, 6 or 8 rooms, with garden, for six months; must be within one hour of City Hall; on the line of the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad preferred. Address M. J. D., Box No. 190 Times Office.

ROOFING FELT AND COMPOSITION.—An excellent material for permanent and temporary roofs, at less than half the cost of tin, slate or shingle. A very desirable article for camp purposes. For sale in large and small quantities by JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 22 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts. 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 412 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LET.—A LARGE AND VERY CONVENIENT dwelling, stable and 5 lots of ground on 63d-st., between 2d and 1st avs. The house is 3-story, with 2-story extension. The grounds beautifully shaded and fruited, grape arbor, &c., &c. Rent reasonable to a good family. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST., near Degraw, a very desirable location, a two-story basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100, fine cellar and yard, in good order, with gas and water. Rent low $450. Apply at No. 252 Clinton-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. VEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 305 4th-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house No. 645 7th av., consisting of dining-room, front parlor, and front room on fourth floor, with bedroom adjoining. House has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or of A. MURDOCH, No. 50 Warren-st. Rent $225.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with an acre lot, highly cultivated, on Gates av., between Franklin and Bedford avs., Brooklyn. Will be let for the ensuing year at the low rent of $600. Apply to ALEX. KURSHEEDT, No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK AV., BROOKLYN, near Pacific-st., a new cottage brick house, 22x35 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; well built and finished with the modern improvements. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE SMALL, VERY NEAT 2-STORY brick house No. 157 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has Croton and gas introduced; rent $300. Apply at No. 155 West 17th-st. The house is in perfect order.

TO LET FOR MANUFACTURING, STORAGE, &c., (in parts to suit tenants.)—The 5 story building, corner of Thames st. and Trinity-place; it is 32 feet wide, very strong and has fine light; terms low. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 15 Broad-st.

TO LET—FOR MECHANICS OR MANUFACTURers, or for storage the five-story building No. 35 Park-st., near Centre and Duane, on favorable terms, and immediate possession. WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., first floor rear office.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 52 John st.; offices in No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO RENT—A BULKHEAD ADJOINING HOBOken Ferry, North River; store No. 222 Hudson st. and No. 483 Washington-st. Also house No. 62 Watts-st., and several apartments. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 482 Broadway. Is admirably adapted for an English ale house or restaurant. Apply to E. GOODWIN & BRO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 289 West 19th-st., replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, etc. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287 West 19th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARble-front store No. 564 Broadway, six stories high, with sub cellar. Rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET—TO DRESSMAKERS, DESIRABLE rooms, at No. 1½ Clinton-place; the present occupant giving up on account of ill health; also, single rooms for gentlemen.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 482 Broadway. Is admirably adapted for an English ale house or restaurant. Apply to E. GOODWIN & BRO., No. 207 and 209 Water-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE works foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent

LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS TO LET—With or without steam power. Inquire at Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 282 FOURTH-av., near 22d st. Hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Apply to J. HOPKINS.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS COMMUNICATING, SUITable for families are now vacant at No. 62 Remsen-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING NO. 396 Broadway; rent low. For particulars apply on the premises, to WOOD BROTHERS.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MODern-sized house in 5th av., near 33d-st., for 6 or 12 months.

To rent furnished, a handsome basement house in Lexington av., near Gramercy-park.

To rent furnished, an extra large house in 23d-st., for 6 or 12 months.

To rent furnished, an extra large house on 5th av., near 35th-st.

To rent furnished, a first-class house in 31st-st., near 5th av., in elegant order.

To rent furnished, an extra large house in 9th st., near Broadway.

Also, to rent, several other furnished houses well located. Apply to

F. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON THE HUDSON—Situated on east bank of the river 5 minutes' walk from Riverdale Station and one hour from the City by cars. The house is 50x50, two stories with attic; there are, besides, all other suitable outbuildings, two graperies yielding annually 1,500 pounds choice fruit; the grounds contain ten acres highly-cultivated land, on which is produced about $1,000 worth choice fruit, mostly grapes; if desired, horses, carriages, boat, &c., will be let with the premises. Apply at ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS', No. 7 Coenties slip, corner of Water-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING twelve rooms, with stabling for four horses, plenty of cherries, plums, grapes and currants &c., one hours' ride from the City, two hours by steamboat. Rent $500 a year. Call or address Mrs. MARTIN, No. 181 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED COUNTRY house situated at Summit, N. J., with four acres of land, stables, &c.; one hour's ride by Morris and Essex Railroad from New-York; house has hot and cold water throughout and all modern improvements. Apply to F. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE (FURNISHED), SEVENTEEN lots (cultivated), fruit, pasture, stable, cow, boat, &c., on the Harlem River foot of 121st-st., for the season or year. Inquire as above, or at the Tombs, of J. H. WELSH.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY SEATS FOR two or three families, on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City, either by steamboat or Railroad, fine bathing and boating. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT RYE, half mile from the depot. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH EIGHT acres of ground, stable and vegetable garden, in Clifton, south shore of Staten Island. Terms moderate. Apply to J. HESS, No. 19 Barclay st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 36 East 13th st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LOW RENT.—Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 113 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
OF
SMALL WARES, DRESS TRIMMINGS
AND
RIBBONS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
Between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

MISS SHEPPARD BEGS TO INFORM her friends and ladies generally that she has removed to No. 160 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be consulted in cases where the hair is thin, bald, or becoming gray.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT HAVE REMOVED from No. 17 William-st. to Insurance Buildings, No. 49 Wall-st.

DR. CHAS. D. SMITH HAS REMOVED to No. 31 West 19th-st., his former residence.

DR. BEALES HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 West 19th-st.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Bellville, N. J., and about 10 miles from the City. The house is a new one, in the Italian style, with a tower. It contains 2 parlors, a library, and 6 principal bedrooms, besides kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, &c., and servants rooms; parlors and bedrooms spacious, with high ceilings. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad; rent, $800, or, with less land, $600. Apply at No. 70 West 38th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water-front. The house is large built of brick, and finished in the best manner having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, also a brick carriage house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 59 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A PARTLY furnished country seat; the house containing twelve rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 5 minutes of the cars, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE or to let, with 6 or 12 acres of land, distant 500 yards from the station at Riverdale, and commanding an extensive river view. The house has double brick walls, and contains parlor, dining room, library and billiard-room, all of full size, also 14 bedrooms and two dressing-rooms. The attic and basement are finished throughout; gas fitting and plumbing on all the stories. Inquire of BABCOCK, BROS. & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16½ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound. On the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New-York and New Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-street.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, with about 14 acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine young orchard in bearing, with a beautiful lawn in front and rear of the house, and about three acres of wood land. For particulars, apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, or to J. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story and basement house, corner of Riverdale av. and Prospect st.; furnished with gas in every story; water, well, stable, &c. Rent, $750 per annum. The house has been built only a few years; modern style. Apply to F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren st., New-York, or to B. A. STARR, next to Post-office, Yonkers.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF MEREdith, Delaware County, with four large front parlors, four large bedrooms, dining-hall, kitchen, &c. all necessary outbuildings, with five acres of good land adjoining; rent $100. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT 5 acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the Post-road from New-York to Albany, about one mile south of the Railroad dépôt and Steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses, in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE two story house with kitchen and gas throughout; also, a large garden with fruit; also, a stable for two horses and carriage; about two minutes' walk from dépôt; trains leave hourly; rent, $400. Address W. J. MAGIE, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—A FRENCH COTTAGE, 11 ROOMS, AND 25 acres of land fronting on the Sound at Byram Point, Portchester dépôt, N. Y. and N. H. Railroad. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & WARING, 24 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT—A desirable place on Pelham-st., near Atlantic Hotel, for the season or year. Rent $600 to $700. Price $7,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FOR improved property at Yonkers; house has gas, furnace, &c.; in good repair, well supplied with fruit, splendid view of the Hudson, and near dépôt. Apply to B. KNAPP, No. 26 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED COTtages at Far Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES F. MAURAN, No. 315 West 23d-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A WELL FINISHED two story and basement house, containing eight rooms, pantries, &c., in complete order. Rent $250. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE (46 rooms)—good fishing and fowling—at Amityville, L. I. R. SKIDMORE.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
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FLANNELS,
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These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.

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No. 35 Park-place.

MILITARY LINEN GOODS.
72,000 Yards
Heavy Brown, Wire-threaded
LINEN DUCKS,
All of one quality and shade,
For Soldier's Fatigue Pants, or Suits,
In Hot Weather.
Also, indigo-blue French
COTTONADES for two Regiments.
And
BROWN FRENCH LINEN DRILLS.
For sale by
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MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

Are informed that the subscribers, who are stationers for the Military Department of the State of New-York, and who have supplied Col. Duryea's Regiment of Advance Guard, Col. Vosburgh's American Rifles, Col. Hudson's Regiment of Scott's Life Guard, Col. Allen's Regiment of National Guards, Col. Ellsworth's Regiment of Firemen's First Zouaves, and other organizations with stationery, that they are fully prepared to fill all orders for military stationery, and know exactly what is required. GEORGE F. NESBIT & CO., corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITS. V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No 88 William-st.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad st., corner Beaver.

MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS—AT the shortest notice.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
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FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, CAMP CHAIRS, Club Seats and Walking-Cane Seats, suitable for army encampments, for sale, wholesale and retail, at C. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, 25 Fulton-st. and 209 Water st.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, RIFLES and gun materials, for sale at No. 76 Duane-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SHORE FRONT FARM of 300 acres, on Long Island, near Greenport and Sag Harbor, with extensive water and manure privileges; near daily communication with New-York by railway, steamboat and telegraph. Excellent soil, well watered, and is a capital trucking, sheep milk or cattle farm. It has half a mile of sea coast, with fishing, bathing and boating. Large house of 12 rooms, well adapted for a gentleman's residence or a Summer boarding house. Splendid walks and views, with parklike scenery; climate mild and very healthy. Price $30 per acre; one-third cash. Apply to B. M. RUGGLES, No 35 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, HAVING good conveniences for washing, would take the washing of four or five gentlemen, or family washing; is a first-class washer and ironer; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 223 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a modern built house in the vicinity of 27th st. and 6th av., would like to meet with a couple of families, or single gentlemen, desiring the comforts of a home. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address J. M., Box No. 173 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY REsiding in a pleasant locality, have a neatly furnished front room with large pantry, which they wish to let, with breakfast and tea, to a single gentleman. No other boarders taken. References given and required. Apply at No. 254 West 22d st.

BOARDING—IN A GENTEEL HOUSE, WHERE all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or families. Also, two single rooms, at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen who would room together, will be accommodated with a fine, well-furnished front room in a private family, where there are no children. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY would take a gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife, (without children,) as boarders; first-class house and pleasant location; large front room. Address J. S., Box No. 157 Times Office.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR ST. George's Church, in a private family. The entire second floor, together or separate, to a party of single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room with bedroom adjoining, to let with board in the first-class house, No. 76 East 26th st., between Lexington and 4th avs. References exchanged. Also, a private stable connected with the house to let.

BOARDING—AT NO. 25 STUYVESANT STREET, continuation of Astor-place; a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, where the comforts of a home can be found; rooms newly furnished.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, desiring pleasant rooms on second floor and good board, in a private family, may obtain such by applying at No. 48 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, neatly furnished, on second floor; also rooms on first and second floors, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, to rent, with board, in the first-class house, No. 36 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—FINE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board, in a first-class house, with a private family; dinner at 6; terms moderate. Apply for two days at No. 128 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with parlors and bedrooms, or rooms separate, at No. 178 West 14th st. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—NO. 54 EAST 16TH-ST.—THE ENtire second floor, with other fine rooms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 59 STATE-st., opposite Garden-st., within five minutes of South and Wall-st. Ferries. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with superior rooms, in suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with first class board. All modern improvements. Dinner 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board by applying at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., a few minutes' walk from Fulton or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with front parlor on second floor, furnished to suit, with board, at No. 221 State st. Terms low.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome front parlor on 1st floor; also, a suite of rooms, with bath-room connecting on 2d floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen; within five minutes' walk of Montague and Fulton-st. Ferries. References required. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with a small family, by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton Ferry.

HAMILTON HOUSE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Families and single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms by immediate application at the above number. The house is strictly private, with the comforts of a hotel. Citizens and strangers in quest of a home, can here find one on moderate terms. Unexceptionable reference required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A NICE house in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn, would like to make an arrangement, either to lease the house furnished, (a part or all of the family would remain as boarders, if desired,) or would take a gent or a gent and his wife, without children, to board. Address D. S., Box No. 157 Times Office.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 97 STATE-ST., CORNER of Clinton st., one of the finest locations in the city, one or two rooms, in suite or singly, with first-class board, may be obtained at once. The house has just been painted throughout, and has the modern improvements.

24 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University-place, in a private family, where are no boarders—Bedroom, closet and parlor, on the second floor front, with gas and use of a bath-room. $7 a week, all included. Breakfast in the room, if required, at $2 a week. Reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A PLEASANT room and pantry on second floor, which they will let with board to two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Room contains gas and water. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply to or address Mrs. M. FRANKLIN, No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely-furnished front sitting-room and bed-room; also, a single room, with or without breakfast, to let to gentlemen only. References exchanged; terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 23d-st., near 8th-av., in a first-class house, can accommodate a few gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board, upon reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address W. H., Box No. 127 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private stable, to a first-class family or single gentlemen; two large parlors, with bed-rooms, or more room if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without partial board, in a private family; house and situation first-class, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-square. Address A. P. Z., Madison-square Post-office, No. 945 Broadway.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A GOOD SIZED room on third floor and one hall bedroom on the second floor, with closets, gas, water, &c., in the first-class house, No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

TO LET—IN A SMALL FRENCH PRIVATE FAMily, a second floor back room, furnished, hot and cold water, gas, baths in the house, large pantries. Rent $12 per month, in advance. Has a hall bed room. Apply at No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FURNISHED ROOM—IN A SMALL HOUSE, OCcupied by a genteel French family, without children, with chance to learn the French language and music. $6 with breakfast, $8 with full board. Inquire at No. 26 East 24th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board, in either the second or third story, in a private family, five minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. Ferries, No. 248 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Suite of rooms on second floor, front or rear, and front room on fourth floor; house and furniture new. Private table if desired. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 20 West 35th-st.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, can accommodate one or two families with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 1 London-terrace, West 23d-st. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

A COUPLE OF LARGE SQUARE ROOMS, handsomely furnished; also, two hall bed-rooms to let with board, at No. 21 7th-av., near 12th st. References required. Dinner at 6.

24 UNIVERSITY PLACE, (CORNER OF 9th st.—A suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, with full board, to let. Also single rooms, unexceptionable. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—LARGE AND WELL furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; house and location one of the best in the City. Breakfast from 7 to 10; dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, IN A FIRST CLASS house, with or without board, for gentlemen in a small private family, near 5th-av. and 34th-st. Address H. B. H., Box No. 197 Times Office.

42 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms, in suite or single, with unexceptionable board. Location pleasant; house first-class; references exchanged.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMEN and their wives can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a small family, at No. 213 West 27th st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; convenient to Fulton or Wall st. Ferry; references exchanged. Apply at No. 37 Henry-st.

TO LET.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH OR without partial board, to rent at No. 21 Clinton-place. References exchanged.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for single gentlemen, in a genteel private house, No. 175 10th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARD—IN CLINTON-PLACE, ROOMS IN SUITE or single, for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR ON the second floor, furnished, with or without a bedroom adjoining. Apply at No. 166 West 48th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, without board, at 4 Bond-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH SMALL room attached, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with full or partial board and gas, in a private family; dinner at 1; terms $10 or $12 per week; location, 6th av. between 14th and 17th sts., west side. Address M. D., Box No. 120 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY WISHING TO make their number social, offer a back parlor and two other large rooms (replete with convenience) to appreciative parties seeking a desirable residence. Apply at No. 20 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, pleasantly located, convenient to Wall st. and Fulton ferries, wish to let a handsomely-furnished room, containing water and gas, with bath adjoining to one or two gentlemen; dinner at 6½; terms moderate. Apply at No. 235 Jay-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN, or gentleman and wife, can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a private family at No. 153 Pierrepont-st., convenient to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. The house is new with all the modern improvements and conveniencies.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry, and a bedroom attached, to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—TO LET, A PARlor, with bedroom communicating, both elegantly furnished, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if required, in a strictly private family residing in an elegant house between 8th and 14th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. In the house is a superior billiard table, the free use of which will be given. For particulars, apply to Mr. BURTIS, No. 155 Broadway.

110 MACDOUGAL-ST.—RICHMOND HOUSE. Particular attention is respectfully solicited to the above house, which is now opened as a private family hotel, for the reception of single gents or small families tired of the monotony of boarding. Parties desirous of housekeeping can find every convenience at the above establishment.

PERSONS WISHING BOARD CAN BE pleasantly accommodated in the family of a professional gentleman, at No. 107 East 39th-st. Modern conveniences. Good neighborhood. House newly furnished throughout.

GENTLEMEN WISHING PLEASANT ROOMS and board for the Summer, can be accommodated in a small family. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Also, one family will be taken. Apply at No. 323 West 22d-st.

TO LET—A CHOICE OF ROOMS TO GENTLEmen in an elegantly furnished house in Clinton-place, occupied by a small private family. Address A. B., Box No. 133 Times Office.

NO. 60 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET TO LET—The second floor, neatly furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be had by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, at Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st., near Hudson.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FOR those wishing beautiful scenery, fine air, high and open grounds, with abundance of vegetables, fruit and milk produced upon the premises, an excellent opportunity is offered; favorable terms will be given to those making a long season. The subscriber has several large and airy rooms not engaged; has had several years' experience in the business, and is disposed to spare no pains to give satisfaction. The house is half a mile from Cornwall landing, and has an extended river view. Churches convenient. Apply to H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Refers to G. H. Coggeshall, Bowery Savings Bank; Walter Coggeshall, do.; W. M. Franklin, No. 180 Broadway; David A. Stephens, No. 11 Pine-st. Circulars can be obtained of P. A. H. Hasbrouck & Co., No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 7.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LARGE FAMily or two small ones can be accommodated with good board and very pleasant rooms, at a farm house, beautifully situated, 50 miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, on high ground, with a grand view of Long Island Sound; convenient to dépôt, Post-office, churches and sea bathing; terms about $6 per week for grown persons and $3 50 for children and servants; also, livery accommodations. For further particulars apply to or address DAVID H. SHERWOOD, Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, at Tremont, Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, 20 minutes from the City, 5 minutes' walk from the dépôt. Stages also pass the house to meet the Harlem boat and 3d-av. cars. Stabling for horses. Apply at second house above 12th-st., Fordham-av., or at the clothing store No. 259 6th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR persons preferring a farm as a summer residence, can be accommodated in a large and newly finished house, forty feet front, with piazza on three sides, three miles from North Orange dépôt, and 1½ miles from Llewellyn-park. For further particulars inquire at No. 909 Broadway, or at the dwelling.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SUITES OF ROOMS, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, suitable for first-class families, can be had, with board, in a private house at Dobbs' Ferry. The location is very healthy, and easy of access from the City. Excellent coach-house and stable. Address GREENBURGH HOUSE, Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL—A few select boarders can be accommodated at one of the most beautiful houses in the above place, commanding extensive views, with good table, fine rooms and every attention to comfort. Address Box No. 330 Post-office.

BOARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OF Connecticut, three miles from the Housatonic Railroad, eight miles from the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 294 6th-av., New-York; office hours from 7 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.; or address C. P. SHAFFER, Ellsworth Conn.

COUNTRY COMFORTS.—TWO SMALL FAMilies can be accommodated with board in one of the most lovely villages of Southern Berkshire, in a strictly private family, where there are no children. Address, or call upon L. B. WARNER, No. 340 Broadway, for particulars.

BOARDING.—FOUR OR FIVE CAN BE ACcommodated with board in a pleasant farmhouse, on the line of the Harlem River Railroad. For particulars, inquire of D. T. MARSHALL, No. 388 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG gentleman and his mother, on Staten Island, in a private family, few minutes' walk from the boat landing. Terms moderate. Address E., Box No. 17 Times Office, for 3 days.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain board in a private family or farmhouse, in a pleasant location, convenient to the City. Address with fully particulars, and terms, A., Box No. 163 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR Summer board will find a large house, large garden, nice rooms and good board, a splendid river view, fruit and fresh milk, by calling on or addressing CHARLES T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR ASTORIA.—A PRIvate family, occupying a beautiful place, fronting the river, with plenty of shade, fruit, &c. will accommodate three or four persons for six months. Address HOMER, No. 163 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. The Woodland Park House is now open for the reception of guests. This spacious mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson in the immediate vicinity of Fort Washington and High Bridge. Excellent stabling, bathing, boating and fishing. Gentlemen engaged in business will find this location unsurpassed for convenience, it being only seven miles from Madison-square, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. Application for rooms can be made at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d st.

NOW OPEN.—THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J. It is one and a half hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is high, extremely healthful and commands a splendid view of the Navesink river. No mosquitoes or other nuisances. We intend to make this one of the most orderly, quiet and satisfactory summer retreats. We refer to Drew & French, No. 6 Erie Building, New-York; also William Torrey, R. & D. B. R. R. office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., will open June 1. The proprietor, having secured a more favorable lease, and in consideration of the times, is prepared to make engagements with boarders at a reduction from former rates. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 8 and 11½ A. M. and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Only 35 minutes from New-York.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren st.

JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 550 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors, warranted. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE
No. 20 John st.

Plated German-silver and White Metal Tea Sets, Entre Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Bowls, Casters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, &c.

HIRAM YOUNG.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige.
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send it me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

FINANCIAL.

STATE AND CITY LOANS.

NEW-YORK STATE LOANS,
5, 5½ and 6 per cent.
OHIO STATE LOANS,
6 per cent.,
Due in 1860, 1870, 1875 and 1886.
INDIANA STATE LOANS, Fives.
NEW-YORK CITY LOANS, Sixes.
BROOKLYN CITY WATER LOAN,
Coupon Bonds, Sixes.
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
5¾ and 6 per cent.,
Due June 30, 1861.

For sale by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William st.,
Merchants' Exchange.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray st.,
and No. 76 WALL ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,

No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST, corner Pearl, and
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS Of the TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES, are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to sign the agreement for reorganization.
Dated 26th April, 1861.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.

ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND, &c.

TAPSCOTT & CO., NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Furnish Drafts for any amount, payable on demand throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE April 27 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 2th day of July next. No exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into stock in the new Company after that day. The undersigned have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half per cent. on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates, in cash, or in fourth or fifth mortgage coupons in arrear.

Scrip will be issued for the assessments, redeemable with interest at the office of the company in New-York from the net earnings, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. All assessments unpaid on the 1st of September next will be charged with interest from that day.

The Erie Railway Company will be organized on the 1st of May, after which time the new certificates will be issued as called for and assessments paid.
DUDLEY S GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, April 18, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.—At an election for five Trustees of the fourth-class, held April 10, the following were elected:
WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
RUSSELL DART,
HENRY J SEAMAN,
ROBERT B. COLLINS.

The Board having heretofore decided to pay in full the Scrip of 1846-7-8-9 inclusive, have now resolved to commence the redemption of *all dividends* declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, by paying 20 per cent. on presentation of certificates at their office, or in next settlement of premium, and 20 per cent. annually hereafter on the first Monday in March. By order of the Board.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying Dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE Third Installment of assessment, Five Cents per Share on the Capital Stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before Monday, May 6.

Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the Stock. By order,
JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, April 27, 1861.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. CO., OF 1859,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
W. B. CORNEAU, Sec'y.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company (adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Moore-st.) on MONDAY, May 6, 1861. The polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M. By order of the Trustees.
EDWARD CROMWEL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PARK BANK, New-York, April 16, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR NINETEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, also for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., April 30, 1861.

A SECOND DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER Cent. has been made on all certificates issued by me, payable upon presentation at the Greenwich Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring, and Cozzen's Dock. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6:45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets to or from New York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 75 cents each.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos and West 30th-sts.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, leaves foot of Robinson-st. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7.45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

FORT SCHUYLER, THROG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James'-slip, East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catherine Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 20,—landing at the usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL every afternoon from foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of BRUNJES, LUERS & FINCK is dissolved by mutual consent. HERMAN H. BRUNJES and PETER BRUNJES will settle all the accounts of said firm.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY LUERS,
JACOB FINCK.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of BRUNJES, OCKERSHAUSEN & CO., and will continue the Steam Sugar Refining business at the same place.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY J. OCKERSHAUSEN,
By his Attorney,
ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN.

THE FIRM OF HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.
WM B. HOFFMAN,
JOHN TEN BROOK,
L. M. MEEKER.

The undersigned will continue the business of buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, &c., on commission as heretofore, at No. 2 Hanover st.
JOHN TEN BROOK.

L. M. MEEKER having taken an office at No. 18 William-st., will continue the Stock Commission business on his own account.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of McMULLEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. S. STANTON alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
New York, April 30, 1861.
D. P. W. McMULLEN,
JOHN S. STANTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of L. A. OSBORN & CO., and will continue the business of manufacturing skirts, at No. 92 Warren st.
LEWIS A. OSBORN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.
JULIUS IVES, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.
JACOB LITTLE.
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

F. W. WORTH AND LOOMIS L. WHITE have this day formed a copartnership, under the title of WORTH & WHITE, for the transaction of a stock commission business. Office, No. 15 William-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. HINES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of January, 1861.
ja19-law6mF
THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

SMALL STORES, CANDLES, &c., 1861-'62.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
April 17, 1861.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED, "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt water Soap," or "Offer for Mustard Seed, Black Pepper," &c., as the case may be, will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 21st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving twenty days' notice) at the United States Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New-York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made,) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, viz.:

Boxes, shaving, India-rubber.	Blacking, boxes of.
Brushes, shaving.	Combs, coarse, India-rubber or gutta percha.
Brushes, scrubbing.	Combs, fine, India-rubber or gutta percha.
Brushes, shoe.	Grass for hats.
Brushes, clothes.	Jack-knives.
Buttons, navy vest.	Razors, in single cases.
Buttons, navy medium.	Razor straps.
Buttons, navy coat.	Scissors.
Buttons, dead eye.	Spoons.
Beeswax, in ¼ lb. cakes, pure.	

Cotton spools of Nos. 12 and 16,900 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts.

Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ¼ inch.

Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, drill-eyed betweens.

Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width 1½ inch.

Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 ounces.

Silk, sewing, blue-black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to pound.

Thread, black and white, Marshall's or Barbour's best quality, and in such proportions as may be required.

Tape, white linen, 4 yards in length, ½ inch wide.

Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ½ inch wide

Thimbles, 8 10 and 9-10 in diameter.

All the above articles must be included in the offer.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP.—*Separate bid for 80,000 pounds, and such additional quantity as may be required.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality, denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good strong boxes, of about 75 pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

STEARINE CANDLES.—*Separate bid for 60,000 pounds, and such further quantity as may be required.*

The candles must be "sixes," of prime leaf lard stearine, 8-10 inches in length, *exclusive of tip*, six candles to weigh not less than 14 ounces 50-100, nor more than 16 ounces, and be paid for according to the actual weight, without reference to commercial usage; the melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about 30 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

PARAFFINE CANDLES.—This offer is separate and distinct for ten thousand pounds, according to sample, and such further quantity as may be required, for which sixty days' notice will be given.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c.
Separate bids for all that may be required for the use of the navy, to be delivered at New-York only.
Mustard seed, American brown.
Pepper, black, Malabar.
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper.
Corks for bottles.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said Navy-yards and subject to such inspection at the Navy-yard where delivered as the Chief of the Bureau may direct; the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective place of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents, and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or the Collector of the Port.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of the 27th of March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th of August, 1846.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the way-billing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Mount St. Vincent,
CENTRAL PARK, May 1 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the Central Park Commission, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, May 8, 1861, for providing one-horse vehicles and invalid chairs, for hire on the Central Park.

The mode of construction and of management of the vehicles had in view by the Commission, may be learned at this office, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., daily.

The names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the proper performance of the contract, must accompany each proposal.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for carriages," and addressed, "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park."
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating, and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES MACKEAN,
JOHN M. REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, JR., } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No 1, N. R., said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 2 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
D. A. NASH, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN old-established business, which has paid from $8,000 to $12,000 per annum for the past ten years, and will pay at least $10,000 per year in hard times. An active man, with this amount of capital, willing to devote his energies to business, will find this, upon investigation, a chance seldom offered. References exchanged. All communications with real name will be treated strictly confidential. Address G. ALLEN, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR SECURING a genteel business and making a fortune, with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, can be secured by purchasing the exclusive right to a valuable article recently patented, which costs 50 cents and sells for $3. It is a genteel business and requires but little office room. The advertiser is leaving the State and will sell or exchange for property. Address P. G. X., Box No 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH SOME CAPITAL or undoubted credit to take the place of a retiring partner in a highly lucrative, permanent and respectable business, which is not affected by the times. Principals only need address X. Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF a button manufacturing establishment, in good order. Apply to GEO. W. ABBE, Assignee, No. 102 Fulton-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,

FOR LIVERPOOL,
Will leave New-York on
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin....$190
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collins line,)
JEFF. MAURY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships, as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY, March 4.
CITY OF MANCHESTER......SATURDAY, March 11.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, March 18,
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin....$75 | Steerage....$30
Second Cabin to London. 80 | Steerage to London....32
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months....60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No 262 BROADWAY. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, April 15, 1861. For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. Also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.
Three fast Express Trains daily.
Leave City Hall. Leave 26th-st.
7, 11, A. M. and 5 P. M. 7:20, 11:25 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Dover Plains and all local trains see Time Table. An Express Train will leave Albany every Sunday morning at 9 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 7 P. M.	7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. Mail, at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

FLAGS.

FLAGS!

BUNTING AND SILK,
Made to order at shortest possible notice by
PATON & CO.,
No 341 Broadway.
Also—Blue-grey, brown-grey and blue
BLANKETS,
Regular military styles,
by bale or otherwise, at lowest
CASH PRICES.

FLAGS.

Just received a lot of Bunting, ready to be made into the best and cheapest Flags in the country. Orders received from any part of the Union.
A. G. STNDSTRON,
No. 78 Greenwich-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH PURE COUNTRY MILK.

Address, or apply to T. W. DECKER, office 155 E. 29th-st.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known; white, mealy and in season throughout the year; may be planted any time before the 20th of June. Also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 4, Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL, VERY STYLISH and superior riding horse, 7 years old, very fine driver and warranted sound and gentle. Can be seen for a few days at Tattersall's, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st. L. B. WARNER, No. 340 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME panneled rockaway, well suited for the country, made by J. R. Lawrence & Co. Apply at the stable adjoining St. Paul's Methodist Church, East 22d st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

A school for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
For circulars, &c., address
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O L STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No 477 Hudson-st, New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st-st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

ELM PARK ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. Healthiest location in the Union. Thorough mental, moral, and physical training. Accommodations superior. Fine bowling-alley and play-room for exercise. Summer session begins May 7. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 185 5th av., corner of 23d-st., office of J Howland Bill, Esq., where a teacher can be seen daily from 4 to 5 P M.

THE SUBSCRIBER, LATE PRINCIPAL OF MONSON ACADEMY, will receive into his family, to prepare for College or for business, not over six or eight private pupils. Parents who wish for their sons a safe and genial Christian home, in a pleasant village, where they will receive the daily care and instruction of an experienced teacher, may address, for references and further particulars, Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Fourth term begins April 17, 1861.
CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

SUNNY SIDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, IRVINGTON, N. Y., in a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, one hour's ride from the City, commences its Spring Term April 8, 1861. Number of boarding pupils limited to twenty. A. STEBLINS and F. FOWLER, Principals. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 50 Walker-st; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF 10 years and under at New-Rochelle, near the new Presbyterian Church. The subscriber will hereafter limit his school to lads of this class. For circulars, &c., inquire of A. A. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 17 Broadway, or at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
R LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT'S

English, French and Spanish
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
REMOVED to Nos 222 and 224 Madison-av.,
Corner of East 38th-st.

THE THOROUGH EDUCATION OF A daughter, in high-toned principles, refined manners and elegant accomplishments, under strictly family influence, is secured at Ravenswood Institute, L. I., the most delightful and healthy position near the City. Circulars at Mr BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding-school for boys, reopens May 1; number limited, thorough instruction, liberal treatment. For an interview with the Principal, or circulars with particulars and references, address A. WATSON, A. M.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn—The Twenty-second Session of this Institution will commence the first Monday in May. For circulars apply at Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL—FOR BOYS OR GIRLS, AT Woodbury, Connecticut; beautiful village; every advantage. For circulars, &c., inquire of W. B. HOTCHKISS, office Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine st

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING School for boys, at Stamford, Conn. Summer term commences May 1. For Circulars address Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL—A first-class institution, in the open country, New-Haven, Conn. Session begins May 6.
Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MUSICAL.

A BANJO AND TWELVE LESSONS.

A banjo and twelve lessons
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
FOR $5. FOR $5. FOR $5.
Mr. G. C. DOBSON will give a banjo and twelve lessons at the pupil's residence, for $5. Each lesson guaranteed to be one tune proficient. Single lessons, 50 cts. Address GEO C. DOBSON, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

PIANOS—PIANOS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Ware-rooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they MUST be the best.

SONGS FOR THE TIMES.

The "Star Spangled Banner," with music; "Red, White and Blue," "Flag of our Union," &c., on cards and sheets. Wholesale, $1 per 100, and retail. Address C. HARRIS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $160. One 7 octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of PIANOS for SALE or HIRE.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,

WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL (all paid in and securely invested.)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	525 000 00
LIABILITIES	29,467 35

INSURES BUILDINGS MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to Customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857	33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858	50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859	50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860	45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
This Company, having a cash capital and surplus of $300,000, safely invested, continue to issue policies on the most favorable terms.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in, and safely invested in bonds and mortgages, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.

2. In the accumulation of profits, similarly invested, forming a surplus already as large as the capital, and constantly increasing, and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers, out of the profits, thereby lessening the cost of insurance.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No personal liability whatever incurred by the assured.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. HOPPLE, No. 63 Cliff-st.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—21ST-ST., near 6th av.—(Drs. BETHUNE and VAN NEST.) The annual renting of the pews in this Church will occur on FRIDAY EVENING, 3d inst., at 8 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The immense attractions of this world-renowned establishment are drawing crowds of visitors. A greater variety could hardly be found on the face of the globe than Barnum has here congregated. They embrace the BEARDED LADY AND LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, BEARS MONKEYS, SEAL AND HAPPY FAMILY, SEA LION WHAT IS IT? AQUARIA AND SNAKES. And, in fact, a million curiosities from every part and corner of the world. It is conceded on all hands that Barnum gives his visitors more than four times as much for 25 cents as any other establishment in town does for double the amount, and that many of his novelties alone are worth the "QUARTER" to see. But, in addition to all these,
THE NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA, CAPITOLA,
OR, THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE,
Is produced THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Who can wonder that the Museum is always crowded with citizens and strangers?
Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE NIGHTS
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
GREAT SUCCESS
of the
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
and the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.
Seats secured one week in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.
The performance terminates at 10 o'clock.
NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that
MR. J. G. BURNETT
will take
HIS ANNUAL BENEFIT
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, May 4, 1861,
on which occasion an attractive entertainment will be offered, and a beautifully printed copy of
CUFFEE'S SONG FOR THE UNION,
will be presented by the beneficiary to every person in the audience.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 4.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 4.
Mr. J. G. BURNETT begs to announce that his Annual Benefit will take place as above, when he will appear in his original impersonation of
CUFFEE, THE "IRREPRESSIBLE NUISANCE,"
in the great extravaganza of the SEVEN SISTERS, and sing his ever popular patriotic SONG FOR THE UNION—a beautifully printed copy of which will be presented to every lady and gentleman who shall honor him with their presence on this (to him) important occasion.

WALLACK'S THEATRE

IN AID OF THE
UNION
DEFENCE FUND
FOR THE WIVES AND CHILDREN
OF THE
SOLDIERS
ABSENT ON
DUTY.
TWO BENEFITS.
FRIDAY, 3d, and SATURDAY, 4th.
EVERY ONE
Of this unrivaled Company has
VOLUNTEERED.
To commence with Poole's excellent comedy of
SIMPSON & CO.
Mr. Simpson....Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Bromley....Mr. Walcot
Foster....Mr. Parkes
Mrs. Simpson....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Bromley....Miss Gannon
Mrs. Fitzalian....Miss [illegible]
Mme. La Trappe....Miss F. Morant
To conclude with the last act of Bourcicault's exciting and magnificent military drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR,
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
By permission of the officers of the celebrated New York State Regiment,
THE SEVENTY NINTH HIGHLANDERS,
Who have taken the kindest interest in the occasion,
THE PIPERS OF THE REGIMENT
Will add to the effect and spirit of the
ATTACK ON THE REBELS
AND
RELIEF OF THE REDAN FORT,
By their inspiring strains.
The Nana Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor....Mr. Norton
Acmet, his Vakeel....Mr. James
Randal McGreggor, Captain in 78th Highlanders
Mr. Lester Wallack
Georgie McGreggor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment....Mr. Reynolds
Rev. David Blount....Mr. Blake
Sweenie, private in 32d Regiment....Mr. Young
Cassidy, corporal in 32d Regiment....Mr. Floyd
Highlanders of the 71st Regiment, soldiers of the 32d Regiment, Sonbadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hookaburdah, Feroshes and followers of Nana Sahib.
Amy Campbell....Mrs. Hoey
Charlie and Effie....Master and Miss Reeves
Jessie Brown, her servant....Miss F. Morant
Alice....M[illegible]
Mary....Miss [illegible]
Ladies amongst the besieged families.
Box book now open.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in setting aside
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 3,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
When will be presented, for the first time this season, the charming comedy of
THE QUACK DOCTOR.
Lisette....Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
With the beautiful ballad of "A Path by the River," and the duet with Mr. Jefferson, "When a Little Farm we Keep."
Mr. Jefferson....as....the Quack.
Mr. Marlow....as....the Marquis.
Mr. Davidge....as....Jeffrey.
Mr. J. H. Stoddart....as....Dr. Dosemdead.
Mrs. Chanfrau....as....Constance.
After which
JENNY LIND.
Jenny....Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
With her celebrated imitations of Amodio, Brignoli, Lagrange, &c.,
Granby Gag....Mr. Jefferson,
with his celebrated "Breakdown."

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 3, 1861,
The performance will commence with
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
To be succeeded by
THE STARS AND STRIPES.
Concluding with
THE CONVICT'S REVENGE.

"THE NORTH."

CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

THE GLASS BLOWERS.—THE BOHEMIAN Troop are still exhibiting at Cooper Institute, entrance on 8th-st.; open EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 2½ o'clock afternoons, 7½ o'clock evenings. The celebrated low-pressure glass steam-engine is in constant operation; a beautiful selection of work distributed at each entertainment. Admission 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK are requested to meet in Trinity Church on MONDAY, May 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., to express their respect for the memory of their late Bishop, Rt Rev. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK. Those of the Laity who shall please to attend the meeting will be cordially welcomed. The funeral of Bishop Onderdonk is appointed on Tuesday, May 7, at Trinity Church, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. BERRIAN,	JOSEPH H. PRICE,
SAML. H. TURNER,	CLEMENT C. MOORE,
ED. Y. HIGBEE,	STEPHEN H. TYNG,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,	J. H. HOBART,
JOHN McVICKAR,	W. G. HIGENBRODT,
FRANCIS VINTON,	MORGAN DIX,
BENJ. C. CUTLER,	FREDERICK OGILBY,
SAMUEL SEABURY,	THEODORE A. EATON.
SAMUEL R. JOHNSON,	

THE LADIES OF THE SEWING SOCIETY connected with the Jewish Orphan Asylum have organized an association for the purpose of making garments &c., for hospital use for the Army. They will meet every afternoon at one o'clock, commencing on MONDAY, May 6, at the Temple Emanuel, 12th-st; between 3rd and 4th avs. Ladies are invited to attend. Donations of money and materials solicited.
MRS. M. WISE, President.
MRS. L. MAY, Vice-President,
MRS. S. KAUFMAN, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the members of this Association will be held in the lecture-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. The annual election for officers of the Association will be held at Clinton Hall on Tuesday, May 21, 1861. Polls open from 8 o'clock A. M., until 9 o'clock P. M. By order
JOSEPH H. LECOUR, Rec. Sec.

I. O. OF O. F.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE Members of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, are hereby notified that the Lodge has appropriated Two Thousand Dollars to provide for the IMMEDIATE relief of the families of such Brothers as have enlisted to sustain the Government; all such Brethren are requested to give notice to the Chairman of the Committee of Disbursements.
JOHN W. FARMER, No. 47 Ludlow-st., N. Y.

THE LADIES OF TRINITY CHURCH will meet at the Church on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 A. M., to prepare articles of necessity and comfort for the Army of the United States. Contributions of medicines, flannels, sponges, cotton cloth, cotton batting, sheep-skins, dressed, and money are needed and hereby solicited.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock. Let every member be present. By order.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

RESPECT FOR REV. DR. SAWYER.—AN invitation is extended to the friends of Rev. Dr. Sawyer, to meet him, for a parting interview, at Dodworth's Hall, on Broadway, opposite 11th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Committee.
G. W. BARNES, Chairman.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER, (well acquainted with English,) teaching his own language, piano, drawing, writing, &c., is open to immediate employment, on moderate terms, as teacher in a school or tutor in a family. Address F. H., Box No. 2,340 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS been teaching for a number of years in one of the largest Female Institutes in this City, desires a reengagement to teach the English branches in a school in New-York or Brooklyn; best of City reference given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 2,363 New-York Post-office.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

efficient assistance, which has been gratefully acknowledged by the Government. The Seventh, Seventy-first and Twelfth Regiments of this City, have been specially aided with the necessaries of the campaign.

The following additional subscriptions were received to May 2:

J. P.	$5	Joseph Van Antwerp	$75
Eggleston, Battell & Co.	1,000	Joseph Bidgaus	100
Benedict Stern	3	Robert Dillon	100

Subscriptions received at No. 30 Pine-street, Room No. 8. THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer;

LETTER FROM PENSACOLA.

A LAND-SIDE VIEW—COMMUNICATION WITH THE FLEET CUT OFF—CONFUSION AT WARRINGTON—THE COMING STRUGGLE, ETC.

PENSACOLA, Monday, April 22, 1861.

All communication with the fleet of war vessels outside of the harbor has been peremptorily forbidden by Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, and so successfully has this mandate been enforced by his band of hirelings, it is impossible to transmit our friends in the squadron a single line. To-day, it is rumored, another order has been promulgated, appertaining exclusively to the steamer *Wyandotte*, and in effect it is, that if she is detected in carrying any communications to the vessels of the United States her capture and confiscation will be inevitable. Probably they conceive this easy to be accomplished, and long for an opportunity to display their bravery in this connection. It is a pity they forget the immediate presence of some courageous "boys," who, if the opportunity offers, will make them swallow more leaden bullets than will be palatable or pleasant.

Two gentlemen, named respectively LANGLEY and CHAMBERLAIN, who have lived at Warrington nearly all their days, were recently arrested at that place, on suspicion of transmitting intelligence to the vessels of the harbor, without judge or jury. They have been commanded to leave the place forever, and if it were not done in a few hours after the notification being served, their necks would be stretched to an extent incompatible with a feeling of agreeableness. These men, of course, disappeared very suddenly, and doing so, left behind them considerable valuable property, of which the rebels are now in the full enjoyment.

At Warrington excitement and confusion reign supreme. The troops stationed there occupy Federal property, and when, in obedience to orders, every private family had left the place, their houses were turned into common barracks by the soldiers. During the diurnal sprees of these lawless fellows, many dwellings have suffered to a great extent at their hands; they do not seem to care whose property they are destroying, but allow their malicious feelings and hellish passions such a sway, that even Southerners are wont to call them the "Devil's Gang."

A beautiful promenade, called the "Green," within close proximity to the house in which I am hurriedly writing this letter, is the camping ground of a dirty lot of ruffians, and their peculiar pleasure consists in unfurling the rebel flag over every house, particularly those whose inmates were even suspected of entertaining feelings loyal to the Constitution and the Union.

Yesterday was a joyous day for the Confederate States. It was then they heard of the secession of Virginia; the people got drunk, women wept with joy, the bells were rung, cannon fired—in fact, the news was received by the most vociferous demonstrations of applause. We have only the intelligence of the bare fact of Virginia leaving the Union, and while I heartily lament it, I cannot but think it is better for the United States to have an open enemy than one in disguise.

I am convinced there is to be a deadly struggle before these villains are conquered, but conquered I verily believe they will be, as I think from what particulars I have been able to gather there is a perfect unanimity of feeling prevailing throughout the Northern States against their hellish designs; and if this is so, no right-minded man will have any apprehension as to the ultimate issue of the contest. Justice and right will ever be victorious over anarchy.

I am constrained to believe the majority of the people hereabouts have been wofully deceived by the leaders in this rebellion, in relation to the feeling of the citizens of the Northern frontier of our country. They have been made to believe that aid and sympathy would be extended them without stint; but when the real state of facts are known, and their eyes opened to the utter falsity of every representation in this connection, woe be to their deceivers.

I am anxiously awaiting the development of such plans by the Administration at Washington as will be the forerunner of actions that will carry the "war into Egypt;" in other words, that will exterminate as murderous a band of villains as ever existed, and that speedily. I pray that this hope may not be dashed to the ground.

NOUS VERRONS.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The General Superintendent of the New-York Recruiting Stations, and Commandant at Governor's Island, Col. SMITH, was yesterday installed into his new office at Fort Columbus, *vice* Major HEINTZELMAN relieved. Col. SMITH takes post agreeably to the regular orders of the War Department. He was detailed to supersede Major HOLMES, whose resignation necessitated the temporary appointment of Major HEINTZELMAN. The latter officer has turned over all the documents and responsibilities of the station to his successor.

At Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and Bedloe's Island, there are now signs of repose. Everything being ready for the road, there is nothing but the regular routine duty to be done, until orders for troops arrive. The Fort Sumter garrison at Fort Hamilton having been thoroughly "rested," have been put on guard in their turn. There is no evidence about them of the privations they suffered. The fine band of the Third Infantry discourses sweet music daily for the amusement of the soldiers and citizens.

Detachments of recruits from neighboring rendezvous arrived in town yesterday, and were sent over to the Island. Buffalo, Rochester and Boston seems to have given all their candidates for military honors to the volunteers. The fact is, eight dollars a month more than a regular, with less rigid discipline and more privileges, are too much for even the oldest soldier re-enlisting, let alone for a novice. It is thought that the regular and volunteer offices must be brought less prominently into competition than they are now, if 25,000 of the former be required.

A general report of the condition of all the vessels of the United States Navy preparing for sea, is to be submitted to the Department in a few days. Let us anticipate it. The following ships are now approaching the ready state:

Vessels.	Guns.	Where.	Time required to finish.
St. Lawrence	50	Philadelphia	Three weeks.
Santee	50	Portsmouth	Five weeks.
Savannah	22	New-York	Eight days.
Jamestown	22	Philadelphia	Two weeks.
Vincennes	20	Boston	Four weeks.
Marion	16	Portsmouth	Six weeks.
Dale	16	Portsmouth	Eight weeks.
Preble	16	Boston	Two weeks.
Bainbridge	6	Boston	Ready.
Colorado	40	Boston	Nearly ready.
Minnesota	40	Boston	Ready.
Wabash	40	New-York	Ready.
Pensacola	19	Washington	Six months.
Mississippi	11	Boston	Ready.

Recruiting in this City was brisk yesterday. It sums up as follows: Army—Cedar-street, 2; Hudson-street, 1; Chatham-street, 4. Navy—Cherry-street, 35, and South-street 20. Total, 62.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND TRANSPORTS.

Company G, of the Second Artillery (regulars,) numbering 53 men, under command of Capt. H. C. PRATT, arrived in this City this morning from Mackinaw, by the Hudson River Railroad, and will be quartered on Governor's Island.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution* will probably sail to-day for Boston *via* Newport.

The steamer *Dawn* left the Navy-yard this morning, and proceeded to Pier No. 9 North River to receive coals. She has been thoroughly overhauled, braced, &c., and mounts two 32-pounders.

The steamships *Atlantic* and *Bienville*, arrived yesterday, are now coaling. The *Augusta, Florida, Alabama, De Soto, Marion, James Adger, Roanoke*, are all ready, with fires banked. The *Star of the South*, with the Twenty-eighth (Brooklyn) Regiment, still remains in the stream. The *Columbia* has still got steam on.

OFFICIAL FROM GOV. SPRAGUE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, May 1, 1861.

The following dispatch was received at this office early this morning.

E. C. MAURAN,
Adjutant-General R. I. M.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1861.

To the People of Rhode Island:

The opportune arrival of the Rhode Island and other troops at Washington has saved the Capital. The Government will do all that is necessary to protect themselves and save the Union, and will not call upon Rhode Island to exhaust resources until necessity compels it. The first and second detachments have arrived, and received the *unqualified* praise of both the President and General-in-Chief. Our light battery of artillery will arrive to-morrow. As there is no immediate necessity for my presence here, I shall soon return to Rhode Island. Meantime, no further enlistments or expenditures are necessary. The Secretary of War desires my acceptance of the position of General, but our Constitution prohibits it. I am desirous of being where I can best serve the country.

The officers and men of the Rhode Island Regiment have conducted themselves like true soldiers.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, May 2.

To-day is a gala one for Syracuse. The streets have scarcely ever been so full of people. The Onondaga Regiment, ten full companies, 899 men, under command of Col. WALRADTH, left at 1 P. M. for their rendezvous at Elmira. The Fire Department turned out as an escort, with full ranks, with banners, music, cannon, etc. The public enthusiasm is wrought up to the highest pitch. The regiment fills 16 passenger-cars, and go by special train to Canandaigua.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 2.

Two companies of Oswego Volunteers, Capts. E. M. PAINE and FRANK MILLER will start from here at 8 o'clock to-morrow, for Elmira. The companies are chiefly composed of well-drilled and efficient men from our city military. Three additional companies are forming. An Oswego regiment will shortly be in the field.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Thursday, May 2.

A company of volunteers, ninety strong, from De Peyster, St. Lawrence County, left for Albany to-day.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 2.

The Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment has left for Chambersburgh. The Ninth leaves to-morrow for Gettysburgh.

Families from the South are still flying North *via* Hagerstown, Chambersburgh and Harrisburgh. They won't trust the Baltimore route.

A message has been received by the Legislature from the Governor, explaining the misconception to the last requisition from the President. He recommends the forming of sixteen regiments, as a reserve for the protection of the border, to be held in readiness for a future requisition.

Col. KANE's command, from Potter and McKean Counties, have arrived. They number 350 rugged back-woodsmen, and many are armed with rifles. Two hundred and thirty men have also arrived from Bradford County. They are a fine body of men. The Washington Rifles of Mt Joy, have also arrived, thus making nearly a regiment.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 2.

The steamer *Cambridge* left here to-day, with several volunteer companies, including Major DODD's battalion. Their supposed destination is Fort Monroe.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 2.

The two unknown soldiers killed at Baltimore have been identified by their relatives as ADDISON O. WHITNEY and LUTHER C. LADD, both members of the Lowell City Guard. The former was shot through the breast and the latter through the thigh, from which he probably bled to death at once. Both were quite young (LADD being only 18) and machinists by trade.

Mayor DODDS' battalion of rifles, which left in the steamer *Cambridge* to-day, will be landed at Annapolis. The other detachments are to join Col. WARDROP's regiment at Fort Monroe.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEAD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL CHAMBER,
BOSTON, May 1, 1861.

HON. B. C. SERGEANT, MAYOR OF LOWELL.—*Sir:* Mr. MERRILL S. WRIGHT, of Lowell, arrived at Boston this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in charge of the remains of those Massachusetts men who fell at Baltimore on the 19th of April. I met these relics of our brave and patriotic soldiers at the Worcester Railroad depôt,—accompanied by my military staff and the Executive Council, where we took them in charge, and under the escort of the Corps of Independent Cadets, bore them through our streets thronged by sympathizing citizens and placed them in the "Vassall" tomb, beneath the ancient King's Chapel, at the corner of Tremont and School streets. There they remain, subject to the orders of those friends who have the right to decide their final disposition. But it would be most grateful to the Executive Department, in cooperation with those nearest to the lamented dead, to assist in the last funeral honors to their memory; and I should be pleased to meet you and the Mayor of Lawrence and the Selectmen of Stoneham as soon as you may convene them, at the State-house, to consider the arrangements suitable to the occasion.

I am yours respectfully,
JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor.

MOVEMENTS IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Thursday, May 2.

The Governor's message to the Legislature yesterday contains the following:

Col. SAMUEL COLT, of Hartford, on the 25th of April last, offered to the Executive his services in promoting the enlistment of a regiment of able-bodied men from the State for the war, and to furnish a sufficient number of his revolving breech rifles for their equipment. To this noble proposition I have replied expressing my high appreciation of the patriotic offer, and assuring him that the tender of ten companies would at once be accepted, the troops organized into a regiment, the field officers appointed in harmony with the wishes of the regiment and the dignity of the State, and their services placed at the disposal of the Government.

These arms which are the very latest improvements, with sabre bayonets, would sell in market to-day for over $50,000 in cash. Col. COLT is now actively employed in enlisting a full regiment for the war, and also furnishes officers to drill and perfect the men in the use of the weapons at his own expense.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Thursday, May 2.

The Legislative Committees have been busily engaged in perfecting bills to carry into effect the recommendations of the Governor. This morning in the Assembly, the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill for a loan of $1,000,000, bearing six per cent. interest, and appropriating it for purposes of defence, and to support the militia called into service. The bill was ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, joint resolutions were ordered to a third reading, declaring the unalterable purpose to stand by the Union and sustain the General Government.

The bill to authorize Newark to borrow $100,000 and Trenton to borrow $10,000 to aid the families of volunteers, have passed, and a bill enabling counties to borrow money for a like purpose was made the special order for Tuesday.

All the members of the House held a caucus to-day to agree upon the action necessary. The meeting was secret.

MOVEMENTS IN VERMONT.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Thursday, May 2.

The Ransom Guard left this morning, at 10 o'clock, for Rutland, Vt., the place of the rendezvous of volunteers. The occasion of their departure will long be remembered by the citizens of this village. Appropriate prayers were offered for them at church. Patriotic songs were sung by a large crowd. An immense concourse of people were present at the depôt, cheering them enthusiastically as they departed, and wishing them God-speed.

THE UNION SPIRIT IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 1.

The election yesterday in Marion County to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, resulted in the triumph of Mr. LIPSCOMB, Union candidate, over THOMAS L. ANDERSON, Secessionist, formerly a member of Congress, by 146 majority.

G. M. B. MAUGHS, Secessionist, was elected in Jackson County, also to fill a vacancy.

ST. JOSEPH, Wednesday, May 1.

A Union meeting was held here yesterday and addressed by ex-Gov. STEWART, who was received with acclamation. Resolutions in favor of neutrality were passed by an overwhelming majority. No disturbance was made. The city is quiet.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT AT ANNAPOLIS.

THEY SHOOT A PERSON CAUGHT TAMPERING WITH THE RAILS AND ARRESTED A SPY.

A person who was personally cognizant of the doings of the Sixty-ninth Regiment while at Annapolis, relates the following experience:

On Sunday afternoon, the 21st instant, the Sixty-ninth Regiment were ordered out to guard the railroad from Annapolis to Annapolis Junction, and by 9 P. M. they were posted in companies of 18, 6 and 2. The officers had their quarters at the Junction, having with them a map of the surrounding country, showing the streams, roads, houses and farms throughout the entire line for twenty miles, and by midnight they had built their guard-houses of fence-rails and bushes. During the night they saw a man attempting to draw the spikes from one of the rails, when, in accordance with previous orders, he was immediately shot.

Later in the night a pistol was stolen by a man who crawled up through the bushes, and when discovered he disappeared from sight; a party of eighteen were immediately sent out in search of the thief, and in a short time they returned with the thief in charge, upon whom was found the stolen pistol and several letters, showing his connection with the rebel troops. Still later in the night a suspicious character was observed prowling around, whereupon he was immediately arrested, and upon searching him letters containing valuable information was found upon his person, respecting the movements of Secessionists in that quarter.

The Sixty-ninth, in common with other Regiments, have borne the harships of the march and camp duty without a single murmur or expression of dissatisfaction, but have seemed determined to outdo their brethren in arms in their strict obedience to orders and their readiness to serve their adopted country in whatever duty they may be called upon to perform.

On Monday afternoon two trains from Baltimore arrived at Annapolis Junction, but were detained by Lieut. Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, until he could telegraph to Gen. SCOTT for orders respecting them; and upon receiving Gen. SCOTT's reply they were immediately sent back to Baltimore.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CALL OF COL. ASBOTH UPON THE HUNGARIANS IN AMERICA.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—Hungary is once more united stronger than ever, and the different nationalities that lent their assistance in 1848 and 1849 to the treacherous Austrian government in its efforts to crush Hungarian Independence, are now firmly identified with the cause of liberty.

While under such auspices we are looking anxiously to our dear native land, hopefully awaiting the long longed-for moment for a renewed gigantic united outburst in behalf and in vindication of our ancient constitution and independence, we see with deep sorrow the glorious Republic of the United States, our adopted Country, upon the verge of dissolution, the realization of which would be a triumph for all despots and the doom of self-government.

In this distracted state of the country, it behooves us Hungarians to remember that we belong to that nation which struggled gallantly, but unsuccessfully, for *that same liberty*, which crowned the efforts of WASHINGTON; it behooves us to remember that, when after the disastrous termination of our national struggle, at the demand of Austria and Russia, Gov. KOSSUTH, our Chief, with others of us now here, were detained by the Sultan in Asia Minor, the generous intervention of the United States set us free, and the national steam-frigate *Mississippi*, under the glorious flag of Stars and Stripes, brought us safely from a gloomy prison to the free shores of America.

The sympathy and assistance thus bestowed upon down-trodden Hungary and its scattered exiled sons imbued me with a feeling of everlasting gratitude, and ten years of citizenship of this Republic, by virtue of which I have enjoyed the blessings of its institutions, render me doubly impressed with all its duties and obligations, as deeply and as earnestly as if I were native of the soil.

Thus actuated, I have already offered my military services to the Government. Many of you have done the same, and I feel confident that you all share my sense of indebtedness to the United States, and would feel equally gratified with myself in attesting it by substantial service.

You all know the value of the Union as it was, and will stand by it faithful and true, and defend it at all hazards, with that same firmness and gallantry displayed so emphatically in the defence of your own native land, the rights and Constitution of Hungary. To embody these sentiments in a practical form, we Hungarians in New-York and its vicinity must meet, confer, unite and organize.

I therefore request you to assemble to-morrow (Saturday) at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Astor House, Col. STETSON, the proprietor, having kindly offered one of his parlors for our use. The number of the room will be given at the office of the Astor House.

A. ASBOTH.

THE GERMAN REGIMENT.

The Regiment of Infantry which Col. VON STEINWEHR is organizing for service in behalf of the United States Government, numbers at present three hundred and seventy enlisted men. Many of these are from the country, and depend for their support upon immediate assistance. Mr. G. M. MCLEAN, of the Citizens' Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-street, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions. The officers of the regiment have all received a military education in schools corresponding to our West Point Academy. They are: Von Steinwehr, formerly of the Brunswick service; Seidel, formerly of the Holstein service; Von Sternburg, formerly of the Austrian service; Uroan, formerly of the Austrian service; Schulz, formerly of the Austrian service; Von Fronvols, formerly of the Prussian service; Von Nostitz, formerly of the Prussian service; Herzog, formerly of the Prussian service; Von Zachusenen, formerly of the Prussian service; Weinhold, formerly of the Holstein service; Sas, formerly of the Brunswick service.

MUNICIPAL AID TO VOLUNTEERS.

At the meeting of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council, yesterday afternoon, the Chairman reported that the Sub-Committee on "Aid to Regiments" of the Union Defence Committee were willing to give $500 to and provide rooms for each unorganized regiment desiring quarters and rations, and afford further aid as needed. As the Government are not speedily calling the volunteer regiments into service, it is deemed best to be cautious in undertaking their support, lest the million loan may run out too fast. The Sub-Committee of the U. D. C. on "Aid to Families," had adopted a plan to go into effect next Monday—that of each Alderman hearing and acting upon applications, aided by two citizens of his district. These things were satisfactory to the Common Council Committee, and they adjourned till four o'clock on Monday.

THE MONTEZUMA REGIMENT.

The Montezuma Regiment of this City, commanded by Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE, formerly of the Mexican War, has been accepted by the Government. Some of the corps have already been inspected and quartered. The patriotic are invited to contribute funds, or other necessaries for immediate use, and to deliver the same to Hon. JOHN W. EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) to Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, M. C., to STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., No. 16 Wall-street and U. S. Court Building, Adjutant ORLANDO L. STEWART, No. 16 Wall-street, or to Col. W. H. BROWNE, No. 84 Nassau-st.

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

The Committee of Twenty five sit in perpetual session at the Astor House, Room No. 41. Over 10,000 men have already joined the organization, and more are steadily pouring in. Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was prevented yesterday visiting this Committee, but will do so this morning at 10 o'clock. Senator FOOTE, of Vermont, and Gov. STANTON, of Kansas, will also be present. The various Ward Committees are requested to attend.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. DANIEL SICKLES visited the drill-room of this regiment and addressed the men in a patriotic speech. Three cheers were given for the Star Spangled Banner and three for the Queen of England. Lieut.-Col. TORRES, late of Her Britannic Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, who has seen active service in the Crimea, is at present in command of this regiment. Donations in any shape or form will be very acceptable to this regiment.

MEETING OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The ex-members of this Regiment have formed an association to be known as the "Home Guard of the Eighth Regiment, Washington Grays." Their object is to take charge of the Armory during the absence of the Regiment, and perfect themselves by drill to perform any duty that may be required in aid of the civic authorities.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.

This, the Seventy-ninth Regiment, will not at present leave the City. Many of the men who volunteered have already left; those who wish it are transferred by their Captain to other regiments. All who remain will have their uniform presented to them free of expense. A dress parade will take place at the State Arsenal, Thirty fifth street, next week.

GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS.

The drill-room of this regiment will be after to-day at the Austach Theatre, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A. Col. UTASSY has nearly 600 able-bodied, active men enrolled. The uniform of this regiment will be of the most practical description, being made up from the Hungarian, French and Italian military costume.

A FIGHTING REGIMENT.

A regimental parade of the Empire City Guard took place last evening. They made a fine appearance as they marched down Broadway, preceded by Dodworth's Band. Mr. ANDREW SHEEHAN is the Acting Colonel, and Mr. WM. MULLIGAN is the Acting Lieutenant-Colonel. They are at present 600 strong.

THE SALEM ZOUAVES.

This fine body of men, who were detached to bring the ship *Constitution* to this port, paraded yesterday, and went through many evolutions in the Park. The accuracy with which the most intricate manoeuvers were executed elicited loud applause. They were all done with the precision of clock work.

MAJOR ANDERSON AND THE DEAF AND DUMB MUTES.

Major ANDERSON, yesterday, visited the Home for Young Deaf Mutes. He was received by Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, the Chaplain, and Mrs. DEVOE, the lady in charge of the Institution. It is difficult to say which derived most pleasure from the visit—the children or the Major.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The report that this Regiment, now quartered at Staten Island, are in a state of insubordination, and that they have had trouble with Col. ALLEN's command, is totally unfounded. They are in a complete state of subordination, and obey their officers in all things.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment marched down Broadway to the Battery in order to encamp there, and to relieve the Lafayette Guard, who were already quartered there.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH, who has been at Albany for the last few days, returned last evening with the news that the Regiment was accepted, and was to be mustered into service immediately. Col. WARD is in command of the Regiment.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

Col. DURYEA's command are still at Fort Schuyler, and are being drilled and equipped most rapidly. There has been a report that the men are not well fed. This the men themselves emphatically deny, stating that it is impossible for better rations to be served them.

THE ULSTER GUARD.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. G. W. PRATT, is still quartered at the barracks in the Park. They are being armed and equipped as rapidly as possible, and will be in full marching order in a few days.

EXCELSIOR REGIMENT.

Colonel, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES has already enrolled 700 men for this regiment. It is expected that they will be mustered into service to-morrow. The barracks are at No. 441 Broadway.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

Col. MCCHESNEY's command go into encampment to-day, at Hamilton square, corner of Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

FLAG RAISING.

The students of the University raise a national flag to-day, at 10½ o'clock. The exercises will take place in the large chapel of the University.

SPIRITUALISM AND THE WAR.

Judge EDMONDS will lecture to Spiritualists and others, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The *Star of the Sea*, with the Twenty-eighth Regiment on board, was yesterday in the Bay below the Narrows, awaiting a convoy, which will be furnished as soon as the Maine Regiment arrives.

The Napper Tandy Light Artillery, Capt. HOGAN, proposes to attach themselves to the Sixty-ninth Auxiliary Regiment in New-York City.

At a meeting of the Common Council Relief Committee, held Wednesday evening, a Committee of three was appointed to confer with the private Relief Association, so that there may be no clashing in their action. Another Committee was appointed to confer with the Relief Association of New-York in regard to making provision for the families of Brooklyn men who have enlisted in New-York Regiments. The meeting, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned to Saturday evening next.

NOTICE—HOME GUARD.

HEAD QUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
BROOKLYN, April 30, 1861.

The various companies of citizens who propose to organize themselves as a Home Guard, are requested to make a roster of their members (not less than 32 and not more than 100) and to elect a Captain, a First Lieutenant and a Second Lieutenant, (or so one one each officers,) and to report their organization to the Major-General without delay, at his office, No. 334 Fulton street, Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of each day.

Information in respect to the organization will be given to all who are interested and acting in this movement.

H. B. DURYEA, Maj.-Gen.
MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL, Div. Insp.

Officers and men who have served in the Army or uniformed militia, and who are willing to act as instructors of the force to be organized, are also requested to report themselves to the Major-General.

The Relief Guard Association has been organized by the election of the following officers: *Civil Officers*—LUTHER B. WYMAN, President; JAMES HOW, Vice-President; C. H. H. Stoddard, Secretary; H. P. Morgan, Treasurer. *Military Officers*—N. Everdell, Jr., Captain; T. Brooks, First Lieutenant; L. D. Atwater, Second Lieutenant; J. M. Pratt, Orderly Sergeant. *Finance and Relief Committee*—James H. Frothingham, H. H. Marston, H. A. Washburn, J. M. Badger, Isaac Davies, C. J. Turner.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, which has been detained for some time on board of the steamer *Star of the South*, during which she has been anchored in the stream, took their departure yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, under convoy of the United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE. A company of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, which was left behind, also went out by the same steamer, to join their Regiment at Washington. Some friends of the Regiment fired a salute from on board of the steamer *Mercury*, in honor of the departing Regiment.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Censorship of the Press—Number of Troops in the City—The Mistakes of the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 29.

You are already notified that the Government, or rather the War Department of the Government, has established a Censorship of the telegraphic communications prepared for transmission to the New-York Press. I believe you have been furnished with the original copy of a dispatch, showing the pruning process to which it was subjected in its passage through the War Department. It tell its own story. You can judge for yourself how large a liberty the Press enjoys, when subjected to such *surveillance*.

But it is not alone the rigid scrutiny of the War Office to which we are subjected. After the dispatches have been cut and carved here, the residuum is sent over to Baltimore, where that diminutive ROBESPIERRE, Marshal KANE, takes a look at them, pruning away whatever may, in his judgment, prove detrimental to the interests, or obnoxious to the sensitive feelings of the rebels of the seceding States, and their allies in Baltimore. The Savior on the Cross, between the two thieves, has stood for ages as the type of martyrdom. I suggest that, hereafter, a Washington correspondent, censored by the War Office on the one side, and Marshal KANE on the other, shall be pictured as the maximum of human suffering. It will not take long for the popular sentiment to drive the War Department to forego the exercise of its assumed authority, or else to break the backs of those who persist in this obnoxious policy. It will not be many days before Marshal KANE will be condemned as an official and abated as a nuisance by the citizens of Baltimore. In the interim the TIMES will be able to obtain facts as to Government movements and comments upon Government efficiency, only through correspondence forwarded by special messengers. Arrangements for daily communication have been completed, at a heavy expenditure by your correspondents here; but the cost of the enterprise will, of course, be readily borne by the Office, when it is known that only by such means can accurate information be furnished to your readers.

It is a remarkable feature of this age, by the way, that in all our modern contests, before any successes are obtained, the Press has to go before the Army, and sweep away the insolence of position and the cob-webs of circumlocution. The British Press saved the British Army from annihilation in the Crimea. The prospect now is, that if the National Government is saved from disgrace, and the National honor vindicated, the American Press will be obliged to designate a policy, rigidly demand its enforcement, and unflinchingly punish those who willfully obstruct the way, or whose imbecility unfits them for vigorous action.

We have now in and around the city, about 21,000 troops. The presence of this large force enables the Government to act on the offensive, and I have reason to believe that a demonstration will be immediately undertaken. It is probable that a body of two or three thousand men (the New-York Seventh and the Rhode Island Brigade,) will occupy Arlington Heights, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, where they will form an intrenched camp, supported by a battery of flying artillery from the regular force. With this as a base, scouting parties will scour the adjacent country, intimidating the Secessionists, and encouraging the Union men. It seems probable, now, that ELLSWORTH's and WILSON's commands will be detailed for this duty.

The Government will thus invite the Confederate States to a decision, by force, of the right of secession and the sacredness of State jurisdiction. The establishment of a camp at Arlington is an invasion of the sacred soil of Virginia, which she must resent, or be proved what so many know her to be, a State without developed commercial or military resources—peopled by a race that have nothing but the traditions of their ancestors to entitle them to respect.

The proclamation ordering the enlistment of 40,000 men for a term of three years, and the increase of the regular Army and Navy, indicates an apprehension on the part of the Government that this contest is to last through several years. I am glad to see the Government making timely preparations for such a contingency. It is prudent to be ready for a protracted struggle, but yet I am convinced that the military part of the contest has already been closed—that there has been the last gun fired on both sides, if, perhaps, we may except some trifling skirmishes that may take place between detached commands. The fact is, the South has been wofully deceived in two things. It was deceived in the spirit of the North. The Southern leaders in Congress, believing the assurances of Northern politicians and Northern Presses, presumed that the North was at the worst less than half against them. Relying upon the daily utterances of the *Herald*, the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Atlas and Argus*, the Southern States led off in this dance of secession, confident that the North would look on with indifference, and permit the Government to crumble away to the verge of extinction, to be reconstructed upon such basis as the victorious South should dictate. The Southern leaders have also been deceived in the capacity of their own States to carry on offensive operations. Having stolen arms and munitions of war from the General Government sufficient to arm at least one-half of their population, they thought themselves prepared to march, and to an easy conquest. With that chivalric disregard of money which a Southerner always feels when he can borrow, State after State took up the burdens of war, as if they involved no necessity for cash and no call for provisions. The Southern leaders deemed, too, that their several States would be a unit in purpose, and common sharers in the labor of emancipating themselves from the rule of Northern majorities.

Involved in the conflict, they can now neither borrow money, steal provisions nor enlist men. The army of raw recruits mustered before Pickens is melting away without venturing a blow. South Carolina, having achieved the desolation of her one harbor and her only city, congratulates herself that Virginia has been drawn into the vortex of secession, and that the tide of the combat is to pass away from the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina to the tobacco and wheat fields of the Border States. Virginia staggers and reels already with the first blows of the revolution. She can neither raise nor equip men—she has less than 4,000 men around her capital, and some of these are but half clothed and fed. I am informed, by a gentleman from Richmond who has been engaged on the public works of the State for several years, and who has had opportunities for acquiring information, that Virginia could not to-day raise, arm clothe and maintain an army of 25,000 men for a period of six months, without depending upon the growing crop.

If Virginia—the only great grain producing State that has seceded—be so poor, so utterly destitute, what must be the condition of her associates in this rebellion? Compared with her, they are poor.

With no source of supply, and with no means of purchasing, even though supplies might be reached, how can the leaders of this rebellion protract it through the next six months?—how can they cast the handful of crude and ignorant levies which they can delude into a hostile array, upon the thousands of disciplined and intelligent men now marching with alacrity to the defence of their flag, maintenance of their government, and the enforcement of its laws? Spartans are not a modern product. The race is extinct, or if existing, is found only amid the sterile hills of the North and the East. There will be none found at the South to seek annihilation, simply for the sake of annihilation. Once convinced of the unity, the resolution and the courage of the North, the secession forces must speedily dissolve. It is the history of all such movements—and this nineteenth century will not depart from the orbit in which the centuries before it have revolved. The recklessness of a few leaders, the infatuation of followers, can never stand before the steady front of the Northern army, and they will never make the attempt. Practically the battle has been fought, the victory won. The questions sought to be solved by the sword, are after all to be determined by the pen. There may be armed men in battle array—there may be preparation and the turmoil and dust of a campaign,—all these may be necessary to complete the pageant—to destroy illusions on the one side and to secure confidence and safety on the other; but neither the North, nor the South nor the Middle States, will hear the clash of arms, the groans of the dying, the shouts of victory, nor the wail of defeat. There will be victories—there will be defeats, but only politicians will be the combatants.

Watch and see.

PAUL.

LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Union Association, which meets daily at the Society Library, in University-place, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, to prepare lint, bandages, clothing, &c., for the soldiers, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:

Already acknowledged	$681 50
Mrs. Maria M. Livingston	10 00
Primary Department of School No. 40, Eighteenth Ward	6 75
"A Friend"	20 00
"A Lady"	20 00
"A Little Girl"	1 00
Mrs Bacon	25 00
Total	$764 25

The ladies have expended the whole of this amount in purchasing material for the articles required. *They respectfully solicit additional contributions*, which shall be cheerfully acknowledged and faithfully devoted to the objects required.

Donations may be sent to the Society Library, or to the undersigned.

Mrs. WILLARD PARKER, President.
H. J. RAYMOND, Treasurer.

LINT, BANDAGES, &c.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 2 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please inform the public on authority of this Association that the report that there is an abundant supply of lint and bandages manufactured is incorrect, as they have not supply enough on hand to answer *even the present demand made upon them*. Shirts, drawers, hospital shirts, flannel jackets, &c., are also greatly needed.

Societies and ladies can obtain correct information by applying at this office, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. By order.

JOHN W. GREEN, M. D., Secretary.
J. FREEMAN SILLS, Clerk to the Association.

RECEPTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.

Vice-President HAMLIN was to have been received by the Metropolitan Home Guard, at the Astor House, this morning, but was called away by important business. The Committee will receive him to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The Guard now numbers 10,000 volunteers.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

It is important that *Nitre* and *Sulphur*, two important components of powder, should be seized going South. If the South can get these articles, they can make their own powder. The *Nitre* is put up in bags like salt, and easily passes for it. Please call attention of the proper officers through your columns.

G.

May 2, 1861.

DELAWARE ALL RIGHT.

The following circular explains itself:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DOVER, Del., May 1, 1861.

The undersigned, the constitutional commander of the forces of the State of Delaware, directs that those volunteer companies of the State that desire to be mustered into the service of the United States, under the call of the President, will rendezvous to the City of Wilmington with the least possible delay, where they will be mustered into the service of the United States by Major RUFF, who has been detailed by the War Department for that purpose, and who has reported himself to me, and received my instructions. The regiment will consist of ten companies, to serve for the period of three months.

WM BURTON, Governor,
and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 2.

FLOUR in good demand and advancing; Super. $4 60@$4 75. WHISKY declined to 12c. Nothing done in PROVISIONS. Exchange drooping; Sight on New-York, 2¼@3 ⅌ cent. premium for Kentucky paper.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 2.

FLOUR firm at $5 62. WHEAT firm. Red $1 33@$1 35; White $1 40@$1 50. CORN wanted. WHISKY 17½c.@18c.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 2—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Mr. Isaac B. Lock, R. McDonald, Henry Richardson, M. Coniara, Mr. Bygate, N. Pierpont, J. Kay, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Dempstead, Miss Worthway, Miss Benton, Madame Jessorken, Miss C. Jimmot, Miss J. Kassell, Lieut.-Col Hardie, Miss S. King, Henry King, J. G. Foster, James Cay, E. Butler, R. J. Richmond, W. Whittaker, Aug. Bullock, James Malcolm, John Callahan, Joseph Beaumont, Miss Emma Beaumont, John Mulcatrie, John Henlihoun, and 599 in the steerage.

MAY 2—*In steamship Adriatic, from Galway*—Hugh Wasson, H. B. Glenville, Mrs. Say, Miss Sistare, Mrs. Packwood, Mr. Packwood, J. H. McKim, R. S. Fellows and two daughters, Mr. Persee and two sisters, Thomas Hoag, Capt. T. Walters, Heber Badden.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 57 | Sun sets..... 6 57 | Moon rises.. 1 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 55 | Gov. Island.. 3 44 | Hell Gate... 5 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 2.

Cleared.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Ships Consignment, Boysen, St. John N. B., Walsh, Carver & Chase; St. James, Colley, J. W. Elwell & Co.; E. Bulkley, Ross, Rotterdam.

Barks Athens, (Nor.,) Larsen, Queenstown, Funch & Meincke; D. Holmes, Holwey, Havana; Restless, (Br.,) Neill, Cork, G. F. Bulley; C. E. Kelley, Pate, Havana, Trujillo & Russell.

Brigs Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts, J. W. Hubbard; J. Tommes Raymond, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; W. W. Groton, Smith, Fort Monroe; Caroline, Horton, Xibara, Simpson & Mayhew; Grenada, Pettingill, Nuevitas, J. Molina & Co.

Schooners Amelia, Harding, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Suwasset, Loper, Newcastle; S. Allen, Sears, Cadiz, B. F. Small; Hudson, Starkey, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Golden Gate, Weeks, Boston, master; Queen of the South, Weeks, Buenos Ayres, Negretti & Leoni; John Winthrop, Eldridge, Cadiz, Nesmith & Sons; J. Smith, Orlando, Elizabethport, B. F. Small; J. S. Beuly, Burton, Milton, Del., B. N. Fox & Co.; J. W. Ponder, Dorman, Milton, Del., B. N. Fox & Co.; John Malone, French, Little Egg Harbor, master; Argo, Loveland, Little Egg Harbor, master; Arcade, Smith, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) McQuigan, Liverpool April 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 5½ A. M. April 18, off Saltees, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound up channel. 19th, lat. 51 31, lon. 11 53, passed 3m. ship Mile[illegible], of New-Haven, bound E. with loss of top-gallant mast. 21st, lat. 50 47, lon. 24 51, passed ship Manitou, of Boston bound W. 23d, lat. 48 25, lon. 37 18, exchanged numbers with steamship John Bell, bound E. 27th, lat. 43 16, lon. 55 03, passed 3m. ship Persia, bound W. 30th, lat. 41, lon. 66 40, passed ship Zuleika, bound W. 29th, lat. 41 16, lon. 63, spoke steamship Fulton for Havre. May 1, off Shinnecock, spoke ship [illegible] from London and Gravesend for New-York.

Steamship Adriatic, Walker, Galway April 23 at 2 P. M., via St. Johns 29th at 5½ P. M. arrived at this port 3½ P. M., April 2[illegible]. The Adriatic was detained 29 hours off St. Johns by ice and fog. Capt. Maury and the American crew returned passengers. Brings 572 passengers, of whom 16 are in the first cabin.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to B. Ruffin.

Ship Cora Linn, Luce, Glasgow March 31 and passed Tuskar April 1, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. April 26, lat. 41, lon. 61, signalized ship Mercury, bound E. The C. L. has been 15 days W. of the Banks, with light westerly winds.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool April 3, with mdse. and 6?2 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. April 2[illegible], lat. 42 30, lon. 56 36, passed a Havre packet, bd. E.

Ship Robert Center, Arnold, Liverpool 47 ds, with coal to Brewer & Caldwell.

Ship Amazon, Hovey, London, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Eventide, (of Boston), Partridge, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to P. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig E. R. Mingston, Smith, St. Marks 10 ds. with cotton &c. to Hardie & Petit.

Schr. Adolf Hugel, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master. Capt. W. reports having been lying at Smithville below Wilmington, 6 or 7 ds., and was not allowed to leave until the 28th, when, with 20 other sail, he was permitted to depart.

Schr. Mason Boggs, (of New-Haven,) Faner, Matanzas 8 ds., with pine poles to J. & F. Pearsall.

Schr. L. S. Levering, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Corson, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, (of Bucksport,) Tilden, Ponce, P. R. 14 ds., with sugar, to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Ingomer, Ireland, Key West 7 ds. with cotton, &c., to Benner & Drake.

Schr. Mayflower, Gilman, Baltimore 4 ds., with naval stores to Sawyer & Whelden.

Schr. Samuel Rotan, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. W. H. Beebe, Crocker, Havana 9 ds., with sugar &c. to master.

Schr. J. A. Parsons, Shaw, Jacksonville 7 ds., with cotton to Charles Smith.

Schr. Marcellus, [illegible], Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. New Regulus, Hall, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. E. Potts, Folley, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Margaret Anna, Feywood, Elizabethport, for Red Bank.

Schr. Mary Cleveland, Pinder, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. E. Hall, Lewis, Elizabethport, for New Rochelle.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Bixby, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Buena Vista, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Davis, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. Mary Terrell, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. Stephen Taber, Cook, Gonaives 7 ds., sugar.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.

Schr. Montezuma, Rowell, Dennis 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Arcturus, Blagins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. Turner, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Neptune, Billings, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eliza Perkins, Eldridge, Elizabethport, for Saco.

Schr. Choctaw, Hurdley, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. Emblem Rose, Wiscasset 4 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Port Ewen for New-Haven.

Schr. Celestia, Cole, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Banner, Riker, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Uncle Sam, Spalding, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Union, ——, Rockland, with granite.

Sloop Coquette, Purlint, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Sloop Vienna, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

BELOW—3 ships unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

May 1—Ships Harry of the West, Valparaiso; R. L. Lane, Liverpool; E. Von Beaulieu, Bremen; E. Z., Cork; Belmont, (Br.,) Quebec. Barks Mayflower, Sardes; Rebecca, Montevideo. Brigs Circassian, Cadiz; William and Mary, Guantanamo; Foster, Boston.

May 2—Ship Asia, St. Thomas.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, April 20.—The ship Margaret, previously reported ashore outside of our harbor, has been got off with less damage than was anticipated and safely docked. The ship Washington has damaged all her cargo, the bottom thereof badly damaged, remainder very slightly; will go in dock next week. Ships Wild Hunter and International are undergoing repairs. The Swedish bark Silence, from Boston for Hamburg, put into Falmouth, Eng., April 18 with loss of jibboom, foretopsail yard, &c., by collision with an unknown brig south of the Lizards. The Dr. Kane, from New-Orleans, has arrived, and reports having been in collision off Holyhead on the night of April 4th with a light ship; lost bowsprit, and had forecastle deck badly damaged.—(By letter to Ellwood Walker, esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

PERSONAL

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices, can be suited by calling on Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Strangers at hotels and others, will find this a central, convenient location. References first class.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY (Friday,) at 1 o'clock at No. 182 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising every description of first-class furniture, and beautiful bronze and Parian works of art, the whole for positive and peremptory sale among which are three superb full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocade and upholstered in best work; elegant 7 octave piano forte, stool and cover; centre and pier tables, gothic etageres, splendid pier and mantel mirrors, costly vases and bronzes, Turkish lounges with arm chairs to match, paintings, consisting of mounted in ormolu, rosewood chamber furniture of all kinds, twenty elegant hair mattresses, over 600 yards tapestry and ingrain carpets, all new, silk and lace curtains with a beautiful collection of silver ware, rich cut glass, French and Bohemian China, buffet, extension table, oak chairs, &c. The furniture in the house is all new and cost over $9,000. Sale will commence at 1 precisely, in dining room. Catalogues at house.

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.
The best place to buy the flag is at GESAU & CO.'S. sail-loft, Brooklyn, near the Wall-st. ferry, where you will find a large assortment, including some very fine silk flags of large sizes, at low prices. Flags 8x13 feet 12.

FOR NEWEST STYLES OF UNION GOODS, send to HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW UNION STATIONERY.
THE PEACEMAKER ENVELOPE.—The design represents a 75-pounder pouring forth grape, with the Stars and Stripes floating over it, bearing the motto: "OUR COMPROMISE."
THE DIX ENVELOPE—With the Dix dispatch: "The first man that attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."
THE BOLD SOLDIER-BOY ENVELOPE.
All handsomely executed in colors. Price of each $1 per hundred. Sent post paid.
ALSO NOW READY,
UNION NOTE AND LETTER PAPER.
The Goddess of Liberty, the Bold Soldier Boy, the Peacemaker, &c
The trade supplied with Cockades, Badges, Pins, and every thing in the Union line, at the lowest rates. Address J. G. WELLS,
corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, AT 8½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 7 Grace court, (near Grace Church, Hicks-st., between Remsen and Joralemon-sts.) large sale of handsome furniture: splendid French plate pier glass, with gilt pier table, rich satin damask curtains, lace do., handsome rosewood parlor suite, in satin brocatelle, parlor suite in crimson plush, two rosewood lounges, handsome centre tables, work do., mahogany secretary bookcase, excellent mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, marble top commodes, bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, mahogany wardrobe, mahogany extension table, marble top buffet, lounge, walnut dining chairs in leather china dinner and tea sets, cut glass-ware, plated ware, large refrigerator, handsome velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths; also two rich gilt chandeliers six lights hall pendant, and brackets. N. B.—The above furniture was all made to order by Pottier. One baggy wagon will be sold at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A HOME SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING ON the Hudson River, near New-York, wishes to take a few young ladies to educate with her own children; they will have the comforts of a home, combined with the highest educational advantages. For further particulars, address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent genteel girl, a situation as waitress and parlor-maid, or to do fine washing and ironing in style; has no objection to the country; wages, $7; also cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 31st-st.

GRAMMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—To let a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on the second floor of the above first class house, suitable for a family of respectability; location one of the most desirable in the City for a Summer residence, between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, to assist in the fine washing and ironing; is a competent hand; has five years reference from her last place. Apply at No. 39 8th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation in a private family as head cook; understands cooking dinners in every style; or would take charge of a small cottage for the Summer months. Can be seen for one week, if not engaged, at No. 167 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A LADY WITH SOME MONEY AND influence in a first-class boarding-house. One well qualified for the business may make a profitable arrangement. References given and required. Address, for three days, SPECULATION, New-York Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses in every style; has no objection to wait on ladies. Can be seen at No. 15 East 14th-st., until engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook and baker; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 31 Spring st., between Mott and Mulberry sts. No objections to City or country.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL and evergreen trees, roses, flowering shrubs, &c., on SATURDAY, May 4, at No. 111 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, by J. D. HOLBROOK.

A SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY of respectable employment where fair wages will be given, by an American, who can produce good reference. Address L. B. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

nance had been forwarded to Pensacola and to North Carolina. Also, rifles to Tennessee.

There was great activity at the citadel in preparing bombs and other warlike stores.

Notwithstanding the number of troops sent away, Charleston still resembled a camp, and numbers of country troops arrived by each train. The number of troops and the stoppage of Northern supplies was causing something of a scarcity in the market; meats were scarce and poor; butter and flour rising rapidly—peas and early vegetables a drug in the market. This cessation of Northern trade cuts with a double edge.

The boarding-houses had all raised their prices. The general feeling was in favor of a raid upon Washington, and all were looking to its speedy occupation or destruction by the forces of the Southern Confederacy. Six hours' occupation was all they asked if it was not thought best to hold it. Such is the vandal spirit of secession. Last Saturday was the day of the anticipated attack.

It has been said that every privateer vessel was to be supplied with an eight or ten inch Columbiad, and with a picked crew. In case of an attempt at blockade, it was proposed to arm a number of steam tugs with one or two Columbiads each, and so, with a little fleet, drive off or sink any presumptious craft who should dare attempt to carry out LINCOLN's threat. It was argued, too, that France and England would never permit a blockade. Cotton they must and would have; and so, when the coming crop is ready, they think these Powers will see that it is attainable This is a common threat. A "divided North," too, was their great dependence, though in common talk we are designated as d——d Yankees. A report that the Seventh Regiment of New-York had been "cut to pieces" near Annapolis, was current and generally rejoiced at, the morning our informant left. No conception of the unanimity of the North in defence of the Union had dawned upon them. Two large mortars and a large number of bombs were being taken as freight on the train in which our informant took passage.

Soldiers were everywhere in the cars—all looking to a speedy occupation of Washington—at every station troops were drilling, and that travesty of the glorious Stars and Stripes, the secession flag, everywhere flying.

The troops who took part in the bombardment of Sumter—variously estimated from 7,000 to 10,000—were all from South Carolina, with notable individual exceptions from Virginia and Texas! This is a great matter of State pride. In Georgia the spirit of war alike prevailed—all were hurrying on to Washington. Not a doubt seemed to be entertained but that it would yield at their approach. That LINCOLN was constantly drunk, and so frightened as to have lost all sense of propriety, was commonly reported and believed.

The favorite plan among the car and dépôt loungers was to get all the Yankees possible into Washington, and then to bombard them from a safe distance, "a la Sumter."

In Tennessee—everywhere uniformed volunteers—still the same talk of Washington, the same prophecy of its speedy conquest and destruction.

The Union men of Tennessee had a clear majority of 50,000, it is said; but the Secessionists used the argument that the sending the fleet to relieve Sumter was an invasion, and that LINCOLN's proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers, "to retake the forts, &c.," looked directly to the subjugation of the South. The Union men had not "backbone" enough to face the charge of being willing to cowardly submit to an invasion, and so wheeled into line, and Tennessee was radiant with uniforms and noisy with drums; it is said *arms* are scarce.

The Legislature was sitting on Saturday, April 27, with closed doors, supposed to be passing a bill for secession.

The Union men denounced the course of South Carolina, expressed detestation of secession, and deprecated a civil war, but still—had volunteered! Washington and Memphis were the two points whither the volunteers were being sent. South Carolina opened fire upon Sumter to consolidate the South; could she have imagined the effect on the North she would have paused. Mistakes seem to be in the order of events; the North never gave the South credit for any earnestness in its threats of secession, and the South thought the North's love of Union was fudge; both are discovering their error.

In Kentucky the Union men are making a gallant fight, and, thus far, have saved the noble State. MAGOFFIN, the weak tool of that traitor JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE—from whom the world had hoped better things—is utterly distrusted by all lovers of the Union, notwithstanding his protestations. Sumter and the proclamation gave the Secessionists an argument which they did not fail to use assiduously; but the disciples of HENRY CLAY were not so easily befogged as the followers of JOHN BELL, and still show a united front to the enemy. Their courage and consistency deserves the commendation of all true patriots. ANDERSON's name is to them a tower of strength. CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE, JOSHUA BELL, JAMES and JOHN M. HARLAN, GOV. WICKLIFFE, LESLIE COMBS, and a host of other true men, are opposing noble efforts against the treachery of BRECKINRIDGE, MAGOFFIN, and that degenerate son of a noble sire, "JIM" CLAY. MAGOFFIN refused the offers made him by the Louisville banks for money to arm the State, on the plea that they were hampered with conditions. The conditions were that the Constitution should be complied with and the vote of the Legislathre obtained. His hollow excuses reveal his traitorous purpose. It was said he boasted that he could get arms without their help, and the lately stolen arsenal in Arkansas was supposed to be the probable source. If these men declare the State "out," there is every indication of a terrible State war, and a hopeful probability that BRECKINRIDGE & Co. may meet the fate of traitors.

The moral support of the North should be given to men struggling so nobly as are the Union men of Kentucky. Kentuckians do not relish the idea of being the runup of South Carolina's revolution!

The slaves are an element of weakness which the South seem strangely to have forgotten. Information reaches us that in Louisiana and Mississippi serious apprehensions are entertained. In Kentucky the negrees say openly that this is a war to free them, and that they will soon be as free as any one. Apropos to this, on the Pennsylvania Central Road, our informant was told, near Beaver River, that on last Tuesday, JOHN BROWN, Jr., with a horde of Canada runaways, was encamped in the vicinity—traveling by night and hiding by day. They were making their way to the mountains of Virginia, TO SEIZE HENRY A. WISE. This information is probably correct. The number—estimated at 500—is doubtless somewhat exaggerated. Our informant expressed himself perfectly amazed at the extent of the military movement North. Prevailing and fierce as it was at the South, it was there comparatively insignificant, and one of the nature of which the Southern people have not had, as yet, the slightest appreciation.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 2.

An adjourned meeting of the merchants of this city, to take into consideration the action necessary in regard to the State license, was held this afternoon. The Committee made a report, setting forth the law in reference to the matter, submitting resolves to the effect that we are good citizens of the State of Virginia, at the same time we hold ourselves loyal citizens of the United States, and will maintain allegiance to the same as heretofore; that we are willing to pay a license tax so long as Virginia is in the United States, but we are not willing to pay revenue to the present usurped Government at Richmond, which, without the consent of the people of Virginia, has assumed to absolve us from allegiance to the United States; recommending the merchants of Wheeling and Ohio County to withhold the payment of taxes for the present.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A German announced that the Commissioner of the Revenue resigned to forward the patriotic undertaking.

The meeting was approved on all sides.

MOVEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, May 1.

The Legislature to-day passed a bill to prevent the transportation of telegraph messages in cypher. It also passed a bill for sending ten regiments into camp of instruction to meet the future calls of the General Government.

Col. PRENTISS, the commanding officer at Cairo, telegraphed to-day that 1,700 stand of arms were landed at Columbus, Ky., twenty miles from Cairo, last night, and that seven pieces of cannon were landed at Paducah yesterday.

All was quiet at Cairo. About 3,000 troops were in camp there.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Journal* writes as follows: "We have been able to ascertain the main points of the conversation between Gen. BUCKNER and Senator JOHNSON, of Kentucky, and Col. PRENTISS, which consists of additional guaranties on the part of the former that Kentucky was determined to maintain a neutral position, and that she would not allow Confederate troops to cross her soil to invade any Northern State, nor countenance organizing any portion of her citizens for that purpose. In return, he required guarantees on the part of the authorities of this State that the Territory should suffer no invasion from the Illinois troops. They protested against the blockade of the river at this point, claiming that the jurisdiction of Kentucky extended to the Illinois shore. Nothing but munitions of war under the present status will be interfered with.

WAR NEWS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

Pensacola advices of the 24th April say that the Confederate troops are working day and night in the batteries. Two companies had just arrived from New-Orleans, and were erecting three gun batteries for the defence of Pensacola.

Galveston (Texas) dates of the 26th of April say that active military preparations are going on throughout Texas. BEN MCCULLOCH's regiments for the frontier were being mustered into service.

San Antonio dates are to the 25th of April. Batteries were being erected at Galveston, Forts Bliss and Quitman, and soon were to be garrisoned by Texas troops.

Fifteen hundred volunteers had been enrolled at Galveston in four days, and 1,000 more from the country had offered their services.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says that about a dozen men belonging to a Chicago company refused to take the oath to support the Government, and left the ranks.

Major-Gen. BUCKNER, Commander-in-Chief of the Kentucky Militia, has had a conference with Col. PRENTISS, commander of the forces at Cairo.

There is much excitement at Paducah, Ky., and military companies are constantly drilling. Four pieces of artillery had been received there from Nashville.

It is understood that the Governor of Tennessee has made a demand upon the Governor of Illinois for the arms and munitions taken from the steamer *Hillman*. The boat has since been given to the owners and taken to Paducah.

The war feeling is very high at Nashville. Several companies are drilling day and night.

Twenty-four-pounders and a considerable number of troops are stationed as Columbus, Kentucky. The town is carefully guarded and strangers closely watched. The people fear an attack from the Cairo forces.

The steamer *Julius H. Smith* slipped by Cairo and landed four hundred and fifty Colt's rifles at Paducah.

D. H. DOBIVAN, Collector at this Port, forwarded his resignation to Washington yesterday.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

GEN. WOOL ORDERED BACK TO TROY.

What the Committee has been Doing—Interesting Correspondence, &c., &c.

The Union Defence Committee has just held an interesting correspondence with Gen. WOOL, in consequence of the reception of orders from Gen. SCOTT for Gen. WOOL to return to the discharge of his routine duties at Troy. The Committee has received important aid in the discharge of their duties, from Gen. WOOL, and they believe that it has been mainly through his energetic efforts that the Committee has been enabled to carry out its plans in forwarding troops and keeping them well supplied.

Yesterday, however, to the great surprise of the Committee, orders were received from Gen. SCOTT directing Gen. WOOL to discontinue his efforts here, and to return to his post at Troy. The following is the correspondence:

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.—Office No. 31 Pine-street.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

At a meeting held this day, the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. BLATCHFORD, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee regard it as an incumbent duty to express their high appreciation of the wisdom, energy, and patriotism of Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, commanding this military district, evinced in moments of critical emergency in the affairs of the country.

Resolved, As the deliberate judgment of this Committee, that the activity and sagacity of Gen. WOOL have been eminently conspicuous in the arrangements made by him for expediting the transport of troops and supplies to the scene of action, and especially so in assuming the responsibility of dispatching the fine regiment of New-York Fireman Zouaves, commanded by Col. ELLSWORTH, thus avoiding the delay which might otherwise have detained them for days.

Resolved, That this Committee desire to express in these resolutions their grateful sense of these distinguished services rendered by Gen. WOOL since entering upon his duties in this City, and their acknowledgments to the War Department for affording this community the great advantage of his military skill and long experience in the service of his country.

Resolved, That while the organization of the Western Department of the United States, comprising within its limits the National Capital, under the able, judicious and patriotic management of Lieutenant General SCOTT Commanding-General of the Army, insures public confidence and the protection of the national honor, the Committee deem it fortunate for the country that the President has exercised the sagacious discretion of placing the Eastern Department under the control of an officer worthy of all the confidence reposed in him.

Resolved, That this Committee desire most emphatically to express their gratitude to Major Gen. WOOL for the promptness and readiness with which he has yielded to their wishes and requests, and assumed great and heavy responsibilities which the exigency of the case, and the difficulties of communicating with the Government, rendered necessary; and they most earnestly request the War Department and the President of the United States to ratify and approve the conduct and the action of Major Gen. WOOL in these particulars; and also that he may be continued in command in this City and of this Department.

Resolved, That copies of the preceding resolutions, properly authenticated, be transmitted to the President of the United States, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Major-Gen. WOOL. Extract from the minutes.

JOHN A. DIX, Chairman.
S. DRAPER, Vice-Chairman.
WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary.
THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, &c.—*Sir:* I had the honor of receiving, through the Sub-Committee, composed of Messrs. DRAPER, GRINNELL and BLATCHFORD, your letter of yesterday's date, inclosing the resolutions of the Committee. It would be doing injustice to my own feelings if I did not express the great pleasure this communication afforded, as well as the deep sense of the gratitude I owe to the Committee for the kind and flattering expressions contained in these resolutions.

It is the most grateful reward I could receive for the efforts I have made to serve my country in this emergency, that those efforts have been appreciated by a Committee, of whom it is not too much to say, that for intelligence, activity and patriotic zeal in their country's service, it would be difficult to find their equals in the United States; of all shades of political opinions, and many heretofore prominent and active in supporting those opinions, at this crisis of their country's fate they have acted side by side, and I believe have contributed more to rescue the Capital of the Government from its late perilous position, than is at present known or understood by the country.

The "Union Defence Committee of New-York" will hereafter occupy an honorable and prominent place in the history of the country, and to have been one of its members will be a proud title to the gratitude of the nation.

For myself, I may truly say that I desire no other reward of any kind. I have come here to aid in this crisis, and to do everything in my power to put down the traitors to the Government. For one, I shall never consent to any compromise or submission until those who are in rebellion to the Government shall lay down their arms, restore the forts, arsenals, and property that have been stolen, and the flag of the United States—our Stars and Stripes, identified with all our renown and glory—to their proper places.

For yourselves, gentlemen of the Committee, accept my warmest thanks for the efficient aid you have already so cordially rendered to me, and upon which (if we are allowed to work together) I shall confidently rely in future, in our joint labors to protect and defend the Union. I am, with great respect, your friend and servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

NEW-YORK CITY, May 2, 1861.

To the Union Defence Committee of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter received late last evening from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, by which you will perceive that the powers which I have exercised since my arrival in this City are suspended.

I shall, with as little delay as practicable, return to my head-quarters in Troy. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1861.

Major-General John E. Wool, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the East, New-York City:

GENERAL: The General-in-Chief desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and to say, in reply, that the very great necessity which exists for carrying on the business of the several Staff Departments with system under their proper chiefs, compels him to request you will give no orders interfering with the purchase or issue of army supplies, such orders being in all cases dictated by the General-in-chief himself.

The General regrets your infirm health does not permit him to assign you to an important command away from your head quarters, and he recommends that you return to Troy to conduct the ordinary routine duties of your Department and for the recovery of your health known by him to be feeble.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—To prevent waste of the exceedingly liberal means offered by the committees of private citizens, for the use of the United States, the General has begged that the purchase and forwarding of all *ordinary* or *regular* army supplies by such committees may be made in consultation with the several Staff Officers charged with those duties in the principal cities. This, of course, does not apply to extra stores not authorized by Army Regulations, which committees or friends may desire to provide for the voluntary troops. Respectfully,

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This course of the Department will, it is said, render the Committee cautious of volunteering their assistance further. They are, in fact, displeased with the removal of Gen. WOOL.

Since its organization, the Committee has rendered efficient assistance, which has been gratefully acknowledged by the Government. The Seventh, Seventy-first and Twelfth Regiments of this City, have been specially aided with the necessaries of the campaign.

The following additional subscriptions were received to May 2:

J. P.	$5	Joseph Van Antwerp	$75
Eggleston, Battell & Co.	1,000	Joseph Bridgham	100
Benedict Stern	3	Robert Dillon	100

Subscriptions received at No. 30 Pine-street, Room No. 8. THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The General Superintendent of the New-York Recruiting Stations, and Commandant at Governor's Island, Col. SMITH, was yesterday installed into his new office at Fort Columbus, *vice* Major HEINTZELMAN relieved. Col. SMITH takes post agreeably to the regular orders of the War Department. He was detailed to supersede Major HOLMES, whose resignation necessitated the temporary appointment of Major HEINTZELMAN. The latter officer has turned over all the documents and responsibilities of the station to his successor.

At Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and Bedloe's Island, there are now signs of repose. Everything being ready for the road, there is nothbut the regular routine duty to be done, until orders for troops arrive. The Fort Sumter garrison at Fort Hamilton having been thoroughly "rested," have been put on guard in their turn. There is no evidence about them of the privations they suffered. The fine band of the Third Infantry discourses sweet music daily for the amusement of the soldiers and citizens.

Detachments of recruits from neighboring rendezvous arrived in town yesterday, and were sent over to the Island. Buffalo, Rochester and Boston seems to have given all their candidates for military honors to the volunteers. The fact is, eight dollars a month more than a regular, with less rigid discipline and more privileges, are too much for even the oldest soldier reënlisting, let alone for a novice. It is thought that the regular and volunteer offices must be brought less prominently into competition than they are now, if 25,000 of the former be required.

A general report of the condition of all the vessels of the United States Navy preparing for sea, is to be submitted to the Department in a few days. Let us anticipate it. The following ships are now approaching the ready state:

Vessels.	Guns.	Where.	Time required to finish.
St. Lawrence	50	Philadelphia	Three weeks.
Santee	50	Portsmouth	Five weeks.
Savannah	22	New-York	Eight days.
Jamestown	22	Philadelphia	Two weeks.
Vincennes	20	Boston	Four weeks.
Marion	16	Portsmouth	Six weeks.
Dale	16	Portsmouth	Eight weeks.
Preble, B	16	Boston	Two weeks.
Bainbridge	6	Boston	Ready.
Colorado	40	Boston	Nearly ready.
Minnesota	40	Boston	Ready.
Wabash	40	New-York	Ready.
Pensacola	19	Washington	Six months.
Mississippi	11	Boston	Ready.

Recruiting in this City was brisk yesterday. It sums up as follows: Army—Cedar-street, 2; Hudson-street, 1; Chatham-street, 4. Navy—Cherry-street, 35, and South-street 26. Total, 62.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND TRANSPORTS.

Company G, of the Second Artillery (regulars,) numbering 53 men, under command of Capt. H. C. PRATT, arrived in this City this morning from Mackinaw, by the Hudson River Railroad, and will be quartered on Governor's Island.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution* will probably sail today for Boston *via* Newport.

The steamer *Dawn* left the Navy-yard this morning, and proceeded to Pier No. 9 North River to receive coals. She has been thoroughly overhauled, braced, &c., and mounts two 32-pounders.

The steamships *Atlantic* and *Bienville*, arrived yesterday, are now coaling. The *Augusta, Florida, Alabama, De Soto, Marion, James Adger, Roanoke*, are all ready, with fires banked. The *Star of the South*, with the Twenty-eighth (Brooklyn) Regiment, still remains in the stream. The *Columbia* has still got steam on.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, May 2.

To-day is a gala one for Syracuse. The streets have scarcely ever been so full of people. The Onondaga Regiment, ten full companies, 809 men, under command of Col. WALRADTH, left at 1 P. M. for their rendezvous at Elmira. The Fire Department turned out as an escort, with full ranks, with banners, music, cannon, etc. The public enthusiasm is wrought up to the highest pitch. The regiment fills 16 passenger-cars, and go by special train to Canandaigua.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 2.

Two companies of Oswego Volunteers, Capts. E. M. PAINE and FRANK MILLER, will start from here at 8 o'clock to-morrow, for Elmira. The companies are chiefly composed of well-drilled and efficient men from our city military. Three additional companies are forming, An Oswego regiment will shortly be in the field.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Thursday, May 2.

A company of volunteers, ninety strong, from De Peyster, St. Lawrence County, left for Albany today.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 2.

The Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment has left for Chambersburgh. The Ninth leaves to-morrow for Gettysburgh.

Families from the South are still flying North *via* Hagerstown, Chambersburgh and Harrisburgh. They won't trust the Baltimore route.

A message has been received by the Legislature from the Governor, explaining the misconception to the last requisition from the President. He recommends the forming of sixteen regiments, as a reserve for the protection of the border, to be held in readiness for a future requisition.

Col. KANE's command, from Potter and McKean Counties, have arrived. They number 350 rugged back-woodsmen, and many are armed with rifles. Two hundred and thirty men have also arrived from Bradford County. They are a fine body of men. The Washington Rifles, of Mt. Joy, have also arrived, thus making nearly a regiment.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 2.

The steamer *Cambridge* left here to-day, with several volunteer companies, including Major DODD's battalion. Their supposed destination is Fort Monroe.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 2.

The two unknown soldiers killed at Baltimore have been identified by their relatives as ADDISON O. WHITNEY and LUTHER C. LADD, both members of the Lowell City Guard. The former was shot through the breast and the latter through the thigh, from which he probably bled to death at once. Both were quite young (LADD being only 18,) and machinists by trade.

Mayor DODDS' battalion of rifles, which left in the steamer *Cambridge* to-day, will be landed at Annapolis. The other detachments are to join Col. WARDROP's regiment at Fort Monroe.

MOVEMENTS IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Thursday, May 2.

The Governor's message to the Legislature yesterday contains the following:

Col. SAMUEL COLT, of Hartford, on the 25th of April last, offered to the Executive his services in promoting the enlistment of a regiment of able-bodied men from the State for the war, and to furnish a sufficient number of his revolving breech rifles for their equipment. To this noble proposition I have replied expressing my high appreciation of the patriotic offer, and assuring him that the tender of ten companies would at once be accepted, the troops organized into a regiment, the field officers appointed in harmony with the wishes of the regiment and the dignity of the State, and their services placed at the disposal of the Government.

These arms which are the very latest improvements, with sabre bayonets, would sell in market today for over $50,000 in cash. Col. COLT is now actively employed in enlisting a full regiment for the war, and also furnishes officers to drill and perfect the men in the use of the weapons at his own expense.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Thursday, May 2.

The Legislative Committees have been busily engaged in perfecting bills to carry into effect the recommendations of the Governor. This morning in the Assembly, the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill for a loan of $1,000,000, bearing six per cent. interest, and appropriating it for purposes of defence, and to support the militia called into service. The bill was ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, joint resolutions were ordered to a third reading, declaring the unalterable purpose to stand by the Union and sustain the General Government.

The bill to authorize Newark to borrow $100,000 and Trenton to borrow $10,000 to aid the families of volunteers, have passed, and a bill enabling counties to borrow money for a like purpose was made the special order for Tuesday.

All the members of the House held a caucus to-day to agree upon the action necessary. The meeting was secret.

MOVEMENTS IN VERMONT.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Thursday, May 2.

The Ransom Guard left this morning, at 10 o'clock, for Rutland, Vt., the place of the rendezvous of volunteers. The occasion of their departure will long be remembered by the citizens of this village. Appropriate prayers were offered for them at church. Patriotic songs were sung by a large crowd. An immense concourse of people were present at the dépôt, cheering them enthusiastically as they departed, and wishing them God-speed.

THE UNION SPIRIT IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 1.

The election yesterday in Marion County to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, resulted in the triumph of Mr. LIPSCOMB, Union candidate, over THOMAS L. ANDERSON, Secessionist, formerly a member of Congress, by 146 majority.

G. M. B. MAUGHS, Secessionist, was elected in Jackson County, also to fill a vacancy.

ST. JOSEPH, Wednesday, May 1.

A Union meeting was held here yesterday and addressed by ex-Gov. STEWART, who was received with acclamation. Resolutions in favor of neutrality were passed by an overwhelming majority. No disturbance was made. The city is quiet.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT AT ANNAPOLIS

THEY SHOOT A PERSON CAUGHT TAMPERING WITH THE RAILS AND ARRESTED A SPY.

A person who was personally cognizant of the doings of the Sixty-ninth Regiment while at Annapolis, relates the following experience:

On Sunday afternoon, the 21st instant, the Sixty-ninth Regiment were ordered out to guard the railroad from Annapolis to Annapolis Junction, and by 9 P. M. they were posted in companies of 18, 6 and 2. The officers had their quarters at the Junction, having with them a map of the surrounding country, showing the streams, roads, houses and farms throughout the entire line for twenty miles, and by midnight they had built their guard-houses of fence-rails and bushes. During the night they saw a man attempting to draw the spikes from one of the rails, when, in accordance with previous orders, he was immediately shot.

Later in the night a pistol was stolen by a man who crawled up through the bushes, and when discovered he disappeared from sight; a party of eighteen were immediately sent out in search of the thief, and in a short time they returned with the thief in charge, upon whom was found the stolen pistol and several letters, showing his connection with the rebel troops. Still later in the night a suspicious character was observed prowling around, whereupon he was immediately arrested, and upon searching him letters containing valuable information was found upon his person, respecting the movements of Secessionists in that quarter.

The Sixty-ninth, in common with other Regiments, have borne the hardships of the march and camp duty without a single murmur or expression of dissatisfaction, but have seemed determined to outdo their brethren in arms in their strict obedience to orders and their readiness to serve their adopted country in whatever duty they may be called upon to perform.

On Monday afternoon two trains from Baltimore arrived at Annapolis Junction, but were detained by Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, until he could telegraph to Gen SCOTT for orders respecting them; and upon receiving Gen. SCOTT's reply they were immediately sent back to Baltimore.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CALL OF COL. ASBOTH UPON THE HUNGARIANS IN AMERICA.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—Hungary is once more united stronger than ever, and the different nationalities that lent their assistance in 1848 and 1849 to the treacherous Austrian government in its efforts to crush Hungarian Independence, are now firmly identified with the cause of liberty.

While under such auspices we are looking anxiously to our dear native land, hopefully awaiting the long longed-for moment for a renewed gigantic united outburst in behalf and in vindication of our ancient constitution and independence, we see with deep sorrow the glorious Republic of the United States, our adopted Country, upon the verge of dissolution, the realization of which would be a triumph for all despots and the doom of self-government.

In this distracted state of the country, it behooves us Hungarians to remember that we belong to that nation which struggled gallantly, but unsuccessfully, for *that same liberty*, which crowned the efforts of WASHINGTON; it behooves us to remember that, when after the disastrous termination of our national struggle, at the demand of Austria and Russia, Gov. KOSSUTH, our Chief, with others of us now here, were detained by the Sultan in Asia Minor, the generous intervention of the United States set us free, and the national steam-frigate *Mississippi*, under the glorious flag of Stars and Stripes, brought us safely from a gloomy prison to the free shores of America.

The sympathy and assistance thus bestowed upon down-trodden Hungary and its scattered exiled sons imbued me with a feeling of everlasting gratitude, and ten years of citizenship of this Republic, by virtue of which I have enjoyed the blessings of its institutions, render me doubly impressed with all its duties and obligations, as deeply and as earnestly as if I were native of the soil.

Thus actuated, I have already offered my military services to the Government. Many of you have done the same, and I feel confident that you all share my sense of indebtedness to the United States, and would feel equally gratified with myself in attesting it by substantial service.

You all know the value of the Union as it was, and will stand by it faithful and true, and defend it at all hazards, with that same firmness and gallantry displayed so emphatically in the defence of your own native land, the rights and Constitution of Hungary. To embody these sentiments in a practical form, we Hungarians in New-York and its vicinity must meet, confer, unite and organize.

I therefore request you to assemble to-morrow (Saturday) at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Astor House, Col. STETSON, the proprietor, having kindly offered one of his parlors for our use. The number of the room will be given at the office of the Astor House.

A. ASBOTH.

THE GERMAN REGIMENT.

The Regiment of Infantry which Col. VON STEINWEHR is organizing for service in behalf of the United States Government, numbers at present three hundred and seventy enlisted men. Many of these are from the country, and depend for their support upon immediate assistance. Mr. G. M. MCLEAN, of the Citizens' Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-street, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions. The officers of the regiment have all received a military education in schools corresponding to our West Point Academy. They are: Von Steinwehr, formerly of the Brunswick service; Seidel, formerly of the Holstein service; Von Sternburg, formerly of the Austrian service; Urnan, formerly of the Austrian service; Schulz, formerly of the Austrian service; Von Fronvols, formerly of the Prussian service; Von Nostitz, formerly of the Prussian service; Herzog, formerly of the Prussian service; Von Zachuschen, formerly of the Prussian service; Weinhold, formerly of the Holstein service; Sas, formerly of the Brunswick service.

MUNICIPAL AID TO VOLUNTEERS.

At the meeting of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council, yesterday afternoon, the Chairman reported that the Sub-Committee on "Aid to Regiments" of the Union Defence Committee were willing to give $500 to and provide rooms for each unorganized regiment desiring quarters and rations, and afford further aid as needed. As the Government are not speedily calling the volunteer regiments into service, it is deemed best to be cautious in undertaking their support, lest the million loan may run out too fast. The Sub-Committee of the U. D. C. on "Aid to Families," had adopted a plan to go into effect next Monday—that of each Alderman hearing and acting upon applications, aided by two citizens of his district. These things were satisfactory to the Common Council Committee, and they adjourned till four o'clock on Monday.

THE MONTEZUMA REGIMENT

The Montezuma Regiment of this City, commanded by Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE, formerly of the Mexican War, has been accepted by the Government. Some of the corps have already been inspected and quartered. The patriotic are invited to contribute funds, or other necessaries for immediate use, and to deliver the same to Hon. JOHN W. EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) to Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, M. C., to STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., No. 16 Wall-street and U. S. Court Building, Adjutant ORLANDO L. STEWART, No. 16 Wall-street, or to Col. W. H. BROWNE, No. 84 Nassau-st.

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

The Committee of Twenty-five sit in perpetual session at the Astor House, Room No. 41. Over 10,000 men have already joined the organization, and more are steadily pouring in. Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was prevented yesterday visiting this Committee, but will do so this morning at 10 o'clock. Senator FOOTE, of Vermont, and Gov. STANTON, of Kansas, will also be present. The various Ward Committees are requested to attend.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. DANIEL SICKLES visited the drill-room of this regiment and addressed the men in a patriotic speech. Three cheers were given for the Star Spangled Banner and three for the Queen of England. Lieut.-Col. TORRES, late of Her Britannic Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, who has seen active service in the Crimea, is at present in command of this regiment. Donations in any shape or form will be very acceptable to this regiment.

MEETING OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The ex-members of this Regiment have formed an association to be known as the "Home Guard of the Eighth Regiment, Washington Grays." Their object is to take charge of the Armory during the absence of the Regiment, and perfect themselves by drill to perform any duty that may be required in aid of the civic authorities.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.

This, the Seventy-ninth Regiment, will not at present leave the City. Many of the men who volunteered have already left; those who wish it are transferred by their Captain to other regiments. All who remain will have their uniform presented to them free of expense. A dress parade will take place at the State Arsenal, Thirty fifth-street, next week.

GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS.

The drill-room of this regiment will be after to-day at the Austach Theatre, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A. Col. UTASSY has nearly 600 able-bodied, active men enrolled. The uniform of this regiment will be of the most practical description, being made up from the Hungarian, French and Italian military costume.

A FIGHTING REGIMENT.

A regimental parade of the Empire City Guard took place last evening. They made a fine appearance as they marched down Broadway, preceded by Dodworth's Band. Mr. ANDREW SHEEHAN is the Acting-Colonel, and Mr. WM. MULLIGAN is the Acting Lieutenant-Colonel. They are at present 600 strong.

THE SALEM ZOUAVES.

This fine body of men, who were detached to bring the ship *Constitution* to this port, paraded yesterday, and went through many evolutions in the Park. The accuracy with which the most intricate manoeuvers were executed elicited loud applause. They were all done with the precision of clock-work.

MAJOR ANDERSON AND THE DEAF AND DUMB MUTES.

Major ANDERSON, yesterday, visited the Home for Young Deaf Mutes. He was received by Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, the Chaplain, and Mrs. DEVOE, the lady in charge of the Institution. It is difficult to say which derived most pleasure from the visit—the children or the Major.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The report that this Regiment, now quartered at Staten Island, are in a state of insubordination, and that they have had trouble with Col. ALLEN's command, is totally unfounded. They are in a complete state of subordination, and obey their officers in all things.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment marched down Broadway to the Battery in order to encamp there, and to relieve the Lafayette Guard, who were already quartered there.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH, who has been at Albany for the last few days, returned last evening with the news that the Regiment was accepted, and was to be mustered into service immediately. Col. WARD is in command of the Regiment.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

Col. DURYEA's command are still at Fort Schuyler, and are being drilled and equipped most rapidly. There has been a report that the men are not well fed. This the men themselves emphaticall deny, stating that it is impossible for better rations to be served them.

THE ULSTER GUARD.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. G. W. PRATT, is still quartered at the barracks in the Park. They are being armed and equipped as rapidly as possible, and will be in full marching order in a few days.

EXCELSIOR REGIMENT.

Colonel, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, has already enrolled 700 men for this regiment. It is expected that they will be mustered into service to-morrow. The barracks are at No. 444 Broadway.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

Col. MCCHESNEY's command go into encampment to-day, at Hamilton-square, corner of Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

FLAG RAISING.

The students of the University raise a national flag to-day, at 10½ o'clock. The exercises will take place in the large chapel of the University.

SPIRITUALISM AND THE WAR.

Judge EDMONDS will lecture to Spiritualists and others, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The *Star of the Sea*, with the Twenty-eighth Regiment on board, was yesterday in the Bay below the Narrows, awaiting a convoy, which will be furnished as soon as the Maine Regiment arrives.

The Napper Tandy Light Artillery, Capt. HOGAN, proposes to attach themselves to the Sixty-ninth Auxiliary Regiment in New-York City.

At a meeting of the Common Council Relief Committee, held Wednesday evening, a Committee of three was appointed to confer with the private Relief Association, so that there may be no clashing in their action. Another Committee was appointed to confer with the Relief Association of New-York, in regard to making provision for the families of Brooklyn men who have enlisted in New-York Regiments. The meeting, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned to Saturday evening next.

NOTICE—HOME GUARD.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
BROOKLYN, April 30, 1861.

The various companies of citizens who propose to organize themselves as a Home Guard, are requested to make a roster of their members (not less than 32 and not more than 160) and to elect a Captain, a First Lieutenant and a Second Lieutenant, (or some one of such officers,) and to report their organization to the Major-General without delay, at his office, No. 334 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of each day.

Information in respect to the organization will be given to all who are interested and acting in this movement.

H. B. DURYEA, Maj-Gen.
MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL, Div. Insp.

Officers and men who have served in the Army or uniformed militia, and who are willing to act as instructors of the force to be organized, are also requested to report themselves to the Major-General.

The Relief Guard Association has been organized by the election of the following officers: *Civil Officers*—LUTHER B. WYMAN, President; James How, Vice-President; C. H. H. Stoddard, Secretary; H. P. Morgan, Treasurer. *Military Officers*—W. Everdell, Jr., Captain; T. Brooks, First Lieutenant; L. D. Atwater, Second Lieutenant; J. M. Pratt, Orderly Sergeant. *Finance and Relief Committee*—James H. Frothingham, H. H. Marston, H. A. Washburn, J. M. Badger, Isaac Davies, C. J. Turner.

LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Union Association, which meets daily at the Society Library, in University-place, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, to prepare lint bandages, clothing, &c., for the soldiers, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:

Already acknowledged	$681 50
Mrs. Maria M. Livingston	10 00
Primary Department of School No. 40, Eighteenth Ward	6 75
"A Friend"	20 00
"A Lady"	20 00
"A Little Girl"	1 00
Mrs. Bacon	25 00
Total	$764 25

The ladies have expended the whole of this amount in purchasing material for the articles required. *They respectfully solicit additional contributions*, which shall be cheerfully acknowledged and faithfully devoted to the objects required.

Donations may be sent to the Society Library, or to the undersigned. Mrs. WILLARD PARKER,
H. J. RAYMOND, Treasurer. President.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

It is important that *Nitre* and *Sulphur*, two important components of powder, should be seized going South. If the South can get these articles, they can make their own powder. The *Nitre* is put up in bags like salt, and easily passes for it. Please call attention of the proper officers through your columns. G.

May 2, 1861.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 2.

FLOUR firm at $5 62. WHEAT firm. Red $1 33 @$1 35; White $1 40@$1 50. CORN wanted. WHISKY 17½c.@18c.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 2—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Mr. Isaac B Lock, R. McDonald, Henry Richardson, M. Coniara, Mr. Bygate, N. Pierpont, J. Kay, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Dempstead, Miss Worthway, Miss Benton, Madame Jessorken, Miss C. Jimmot, Miss J. Kassell, Lieut.-Col. Hardie, Miss S. King, Henry King, J. G. Foster, James Cay, E. Butler, R. J. Richmond, W. Wittaker, Aug Bullock, James Malcolm, John Callahan, Joseph Beaumont, Miss Emma Beaumont, John Mulcatrie, John Henlibour, and 590 in the steerage.

MAY 2—*In steamship Adriatic, from Galway*—Hugh Wasson, H. B. Glenville, Mrs. Say, Miss Sistare, Mrs. Packwood, Mr. Packwood, J. H. McKim, R. S. Fellows and two daughters, Mr. Persee and two sisters, Thomas Heag, Capt. T. Walters, Heber Badden.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.. 4 57 | Sun sets...... 6 57 | Moon rises.. 1 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 55 | Gov. Island.. 3 44 | Hell Gate.. 5 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 2.

Cleared.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Aida, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Ships Consignment, Boysen, St. John N. B., Walsh, Carver & Chase; St James, Colley, J. W. Elwell & Co.; E. Bulkley, Ross, Rotterdam.

Barks Athena, (Nor.,) Larsen, Queenstown, Funch & Meincke; D. Holmes, Holwey, Havana; Restless, (Br.,) Noll, Cork, G F. Bulley; C. E. Kelley, Pate, Havana, Trujillo & Russell.

Brigs Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts, J. W. Hubbard; J. Tommes, Raymond, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase. W. W. Groton, Smith, Fort Monroe; Caroline, Horton, Xibara, Simpson & Mayhew; Grenada, Pettingill, Nuevitas, J. Molina & Co.

Schooners Amelia, Harding, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Suwasset, Loper, Newcastle; S. Allen, Sears, Cadiz, B. F. Small; Hudson, Starkey, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Golden Gate, Weeks, Boston, master; Queen of the South, Weeks, Buenos Ayres, Negretti & Leoni; John Winthrop, Eldridge, Cadiz, Nesmith & Sons; J. Smith, Orlando, Elizabethport, B. F. Small; J. S. Beuly, Burton, Milton, Del., B. N. Fox & Co.; J. W. Ponder, Dorman, Milton, Del., B. N. Fox & Co.; John Malone, French, Little Egg Harbor, master; Argo, Loveland, Little Egg Harbor, master; Arcade, Smith, Mansanilla, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) McQuigan, Liverpool April 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale, arrived off the Battery at 5½ A. M. April 18, off Saltus, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound up Channel. 19th, lat. 51 31, lon. 11 53, passed Am. ship Milwaukee, of New-Haven, bound E., with loss of foretopgallant mast. 21st, lat. 50 47, lon. 24 51, passed ship Manlius, of Boston bound W. 23d, lat. 48 25, lon. 37 18, exchanged numbers with steamship John Bell, bound E. 27th lat. 43 16, lon. 55 06, passed Am. ship Persia, bound W. 30th lat. 41, lon. 66 40, passed ship Zuleika bound W. 29th, lat. 41 16, lon. 63 57, spoke steamship Fulton, hence for Havre. May 1, off Shinnecock, spoke ship Cincinnatus, from London and Gravesend for New York.

Steamship Adriatic, Walker, Galway April 23, at 2 P. M., via St. Johns 28th at 5¾ P. M., arrived at this port at 5¾ P. M., April 22. The Adriatic was detained 29 hours off St. Johns by ice and fog. Capt. Maury and the American crew returned passengers. Brings 572 passengers, of whom 16 are in the first cabin.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to B. Buffin.

Ship Cora Linn, Luce, Glasgow March 1, and passed Tuskar April 1, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. April 26, lat. 41, lon. 61, signalized ship Mercury, bound E. The C. L. has been 15 ds. W. of the Banks, with light westerly winds.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool April 3, with mdse. and 682 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. April 20, lat. 42 36, lon. 58 36, passed a Havre packet, bd. E.

Ship Robert Center, Arnold, Liverpool 47 ds., with coal to Brewer & Caldwell.

Ship Amazon, Hovey, London, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. Is anchored in the Lower Bays.

Bark Eventide, (of Boston,) Partridge, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig E. Remington, Smith, St. Marks 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Schr. Adolf Hugel, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master. Capt. W. reports having been lying at Smithville below Wilmington, 6 or 7 ds., and was not allowed to leave until the 26th, when, with 20 other sail, he was permitted to depart.

Schr. Maxon Rogers, (of New-Haven,) Faner, Matanzas 8 ds., with pineapples to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. L. S. Levering, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Corson, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, (of Bucksport,) Tilden, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Ingomar, Ireland, Key West 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Benner & Drake.

Schr. Mayflower, Gilman, Baltimore 4 ds., with naval stores to Sawyer & Whedbee.

Schr. Samuel Rotan, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. W. H. Beebe, Crocker, Havana 9 ds., with sugar &c., to master.

BELOW—3 ships, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

May 1—Ships Harry of the West, Valparaiso; R. L. Lane, Liverpool; E. Von Beaulin, Bremen; E. Z., Cork; Belmont, (Br.,) Quebec. Barks Mayflower, Barbados; Rebecca, Montevideo. Brigs Circassian, Cadiz; William and Mary, Guantanamo; Foster, Boston.

May 2—Ship Asia, St. Thomas.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, April 20.—The ship Margaret, previously reported ashore outside our harbor, has been got off with less damage than was anticipated and safely docked. The ship Washington has damaged all her cargo, the bottom tier badly damaged, remainder very slightly; will go in dock next week. Ships Wild Hunter and International are undergoing repairs. The Swedish bark Elenore, from Boston for Hamburg, put into Falmouth, Eng., April 18, with loss of jibboom, foretopsail yard, &c., by collision with an unknown brig south of the Lizards. The Dr. Kane, from New-Orleans, has arrived, and reports having been in collision off Holyhead on the night of April 4th, with a light ship; lost bowsprit, and had forecastle deck badly damaged.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

PERSONAL

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices, can be suited by calling on Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Strangers at hotels and others, will find this a central, convenient location. References first-class.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD
PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, at No 132 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising every description of first-class furniture, and beautiful bronze and Parian works of art, the whole for positive and peremptory sale, among which are three superb full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocade and upholstered in shell work; elegant 7-octave piano forte, stool and cover; centre and pier tables, gothic etageres, splendid pier and mantel mirrors, costly vases and bronzes, Turkish lounges with arm chairs to match, paintings, consoles mounted in ormolu, rosewood chamber furniture of all kinds, twenty elegant hair mattresses, over 600 yards tapestry and ingrain carpets, all new, silk and lace curtains, with a beautiful collection of silver ware, rich cut glass, French and Bohemian China, buffet extension table, oak chairs, &c. The furniture in the house is all new and cost over $9,000. Sale will commence at 1 precisely, in dining-room. Catalogues at house.

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.
The best place to buy the flag is at GERAU & CO.'S. sail-loft, Brooklyn, near the Wall-st. ferry, where you will find a large assortment, including some very fine silk flags of large sizes, at low prices. Flags 8x13 feet 12.

FOR NEWEST STYLES OF UNION GOODS, send to
HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEW UNION STATIONERY.
THE PEACEMAKER ENVELOPE.—The design represents a 76-pounder pouring forth grape, with the Stars and Stripes floating over it, bearing the motto:
"OUR COMPROMISE."
THE DIX ENVELOPE—With the Dix dispatch: "The first man that attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."
THE BOLD SOLDIER-BOY ENVELOPE.
All handsomely executed in colors. Price of each $1 per hundred. Sent post paid.
ALSO, NOW READY,
UNION NOTE AND LETTER PAPER.
The Goddess of Liberty, the Bold Soldier-Boy, the Peacemaker, &c.
The trade supplied with Cockades, Badges, Pins, and every thing in the Union line, at the lowest rates. Address J. G. WELLS,
corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, MAY 4TH, AT 8½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 7 Grace-court, (near Grace Church, Hicks-st., between Remsen and Joralemon-sts.,) large sale of handsome furniture: splendid French plate pier glass, with gilt pier table, rich satin damask curtains, lace do., handsome rosewood parlor suite, in satin brocatel, parlor suite in crimson plush, two rosewood lounges, handsome centre tables, work do., mahogany secretary bookcase, excellent mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, marble top commodes, bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, mahogany wardrobe, mahogany extension table, marble top buffet, lounge, walnut dining chairs in leather, china dinner and tea sets, cut glass-ware, plated ware, large refrigerator, handsome velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths; also two rich gilt chandeliers, six lights, hall pendant, and brackets. N. B.—The above furniture was all made to order by Ponsot. One buggy-wagon will be sold at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A HOME SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING ON the Hudson River, near New-York, wishes to take a few young ladies to educate with her own children; they will have the comforts of a home, combined with the highest educational advantages. For further particulars, address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent genteel girl, a situation as waitress and parlor-maid, or to do fine washing and ironing in style; has no objection to the country; wages, $7; also cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

GRAMMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—To let a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on the second floor of the above first-class house, suitable for a family of respectability; location one of the most desirable in the City for a Summer residence, between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, to assist in the fine washing and ironing; is a competent hand; has five years reference from her last place. Apply at No. 39 5th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation in a private family as head cook; understands cooking dinners in every style; or would take charge of a small cottage for the Summer months. Can be seen for one week, if not engaged, at No. 167 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A LADY WITH SOME MONEY AND influence in a first-class boarding-house. One well qualified for the business may make a profitable arrangement. References given and required. Address, for three days, SPECULATION, New-York Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses in every style; has no objection to wait on ladies. Can be seen at No. 15 East 14th-st., until engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook and baker; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 31 Spring st., between Mott and Mulberry sts. No objections to City or country.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL and evergreen trees, roses, flowering shrubs, &c., on SATURDAY, May 4, at No. 111 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, by J. D. HOLBROOK.

A SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY of respectable employment where fair wages will be given, by an American who can produce good reference. Address L. B. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.